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U. S. Is Urged To Take Over All Railroads

The World's Day
June 27, 1940

In New England

Purchase, amalgamation, and rehabilitation of the Nation's railroads by the Federal Government was advocated today as a national defense measure by Col. William J. Wilgus, an engineer of Ascutney, Vt., at the summer convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Swampscott, Mass. [Details: Page 10.]

The Old Colony Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington to require the New Haven Railroad, in its reorganization, to take over the Old Colony's freight service only. [Details: Page 9.]

Clarence K. Streit, author of a plan for Federal union of democratic nations, told the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley, Mass., that present world conditions add to the urgency of such a union. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington

President Roosevelt signed into law: a supplemental defense bill giving the War and Navy Departments $1,479,777,147 in cash appropriations and authority to make additional contracts totaling $289,136,761; a $1,157,711,357 bill to finance relief for at least eight months beginning July 1; an amendment to the Neutrality Act giving him authority to send American Red Cross vessels into war zones without safe-conduct assurances from belligerents; a $1,023,282,690 appropriation bill for the Labor Department, Social Security Board, and miscellaneous labor agencies.

The Export-Import Bank granted a $20,000,000 trade loan to Argentina. (Details: Financial Page.)

The United States laid down the keel of its first 45,000-ton superdreadnaught.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation began a search for vast stores of strategically important rubber and tin.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, approved a Congressional limitation of 7 to 8 per cent profit on warship and airplane construction, terming the limitation a challenge to the "patriotism" of American manufacturers.

The National Defense Advisory Commission discussed the manufacture of Rolls Royce airplane engines with the Packard Motor Car Company after breakdown of negotiations with Henry Ford over British orders.

State Directors of vocational education met with Government officials to discuss technical questions connected with administration of the defense-training program.

French Fleet Free?

French naval units, refusing to surrender, are reported concentrating in force at Casablanca in French Morocco on the open Atlantic. Under Gen. Auguste Nogues, High Commissioner, the ships will "fight to the finish" beside Britain against the Axis powers.

Rumania was reported asking more time to consider a Soviet ultimatum believed to demand the ceding of Bessarabia and the northern part of the Rumanian Province of Bucovina.

Air raids continued over Britain and northern Germany.

In Africa, Italian land troops occupied a British frontier post

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Convention News

Republicans bind nominee in advance to platform and two-term limit: Page 1.

Willkie candidacy places Republicans in grave dilemma: Intimate Message, Page 1.

Full text of platform: Page 6.

Women helped build Republican platform: Page 7.

A convention climax seen from press row: Page 1.

Loudspeakers boom praises as candidates are nominated: Page 7.

Convention sidelights: Page 7.

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British Assure America Of Appreciation of Aid

Official statement tells of determination of Government and people to fight on against German invasion —Denial given to report of request for basis of peace talks with Reich.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 27—Britain is making clear—both in word and in preparation—that it intends to continue the war with a vigor only enhanced by recent reverses.

That some confusion exists in the United States upon this point is seen here in the statement by Mr. Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he said that "Britain is totally unprepared for defense and that nothing the United States has to give can do more than delay the result."

Other indications that this view is gaining ground in America, accompanied by a fresh wave of isolationism based on the belief that it is best to keep powder dry for defense at home, are to be found in the isolationist attitude of the Republican National Convention, in Henry Ford's refusal to make airplane engines for Britain, and in the reported abandonment of the plan to sell a number of American torpedo boats to Britain.

Such views have been resolutely refuted in an official statement issued here saying that there was "complete disagreement" with Senator Pittman's declaration and that America's aid, far from constituting what Senator Pittman termed "futile encouragement to fight on," was warmly appreciated here.

Ready for Air Ordeal

The statement concludes with the emphatic assertion that the British people have not the slightest intention of laying down their arms without a fight, but on the contrary are determined to carry the struggle through to a victorious end.

This was also affirmed by Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister of War, in a radiocast yesterday when he declared: "Never before have we had a greater number of soldiers in this island. We are confident that we can throw a sufficient force against any enemy who attempts to land on our shores, attack him, and defeat him."

He declared furthermore that Britain would not only hold out through the ordeal from the air with which it was faced, but "when the time comes, as assuredly it will, to carry the war against the enemy, wherever he may be found, you can be certain we shall do so with all our might."

American Situation Weighed

Merely as an official statement these words do not differ greatly from similar declarations made by French civil and military leaders a few weeks—even a few days—before France gave in. But is Britain's situation comparable to that of France?

Impartial observers here realize that it is equally essential at this critical moment in the world's history for America to avoid being misled. It would be a mistake for the United States to send massive aid across the ocean to Britain if there is any imminent plan to fall back quickly on Canada as the

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

New Esplanade Shell Work Rushed for Opening on July 2

By Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston music lovers have a treat in store for next Tuesday night, and unquestionably will duplicate the gasp of amazement registered by Arthur Fiedler today, when they have their first view of the new Edward Hatch Memorial concert shell on the Esplanade.

"Without an equal in the country," declared the Pops conductor when he found his voice, after first glimpse of the site of his summer concert series.

What has happened on the Esplanade in the past 10 days is nothing short of a marvel of construction and landscaping. To one who saw the site even yesterday, today is another story and tomorrow still another. By Tuesday what was a litter of construction and a dust bowl ripped and torn by snorting "bulldoggers" will be a landscaped, sodded park, with 10-year-old trees in leaf as setting to the "cone" of the seven concentric rings of teakwood which stamp the individuality of the new sounding board.

Crushed Garnet

First reports of the construction and material of the shell need to be corrected. A roof of "crushed garnet," "pink" granite and "green" granite from around North Conway, N. H., left a distinct impression of a decidedly garish ornament on the waterway.

Inspection discloses that the garnet—a form of terrazzo finish made from 75 per cent garnet and 25 per cent smoky quartz—while sparkling in the sunlight is toned down to a degree which harmonizes with the pinkish bricks in the fine old residences of the neighborhood. The pink and green granite at the flanks on the stage level also belie their geologic description and are "quiet" colors.

Sixty thousand square feet of sod, brought from around Westboro, Mass., in the past week have been laid and rolled as floor of the "auditorium." This amount was decided upon as a three square feet per person quota for anticipated audiences in the space within the avenue of newly planted lindens.

Bronze Rim

The "cone" of the shell in which the reflecting rings of teakwood now stand out in soft gray from the acid bath is circled by a bronze rim. Bronze names of composers will be affixed to the marble base.

The new shell is 150 feet 5 inches wide at the front; 101 feet deep, and 50 feet 10 inches high from stage to apex. That makes the stage about the same dimensions as the stage in Symphony Hall. Underneath the stage are 15 rooms: a rehearsal room, acoustically surfaced and with cabinets in which the musicians may leave their instruments These are air-conditioned and an appropriate temperature for violins and strings, etc., will be maintained through electric heating units controlled by thermostat. Here also is a corridor or "ambulatory" in which the musicians may promenade or chat when not on the stage. A stairway will take them directly to the platform, eliminating the scooting around the side of the building, as in the case of the old shell on showery nights.

The architect, Richard Shaw, was on hand today with William J. Hickey, Jr., a co-trustee of the Hatch fund, to explain details of the shell to Mr. Fiedler. Mr. Shaw was elated that the work is so nearly completed.

In addition to the $270,000, the cost of the shell, $30,000 has been expended in the sodding and landscaping. This bequest covers the cost of the shell; the expense of the summer concerts will continue to be met by the generosity of the 250,000 who attend them each year.

Pictures on Page 9.

Rumania Bows To Red Demand For Two Areas

Bessarabia and section of Bucovina ceded; ports included in other concessions made.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 27 (AP)—The Rumanian Government tonight officially signified its acceptance of Russia's ultimatum demanding the cession of Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina, and other concessions.

At the same time official sources disclosed that the Rumanian Army was being concentrated in Transylvania near the Hungarian frontier. Hungary has been agitating for restoration of Transylvania, which it lost to Rumania after the World War.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 27 (AP)—The Rumanian Grand Council, with King Carol presiding, was reported to have decided to accede to a Soviet Russian ultimatum calling for the cession of Bessarabia and the northern part of the Province of Bucovina, diplomatic quarters said today.

[The Berlin radio reported that Russia also had demanded "control rights" over Constanta, Rumania's principal Black Sea port, and Tulcea, Danube River port. German sources said the Reich is disinterested in Soviet Russia's demands on Rumania.]

The ultimatum, which the informants said was to expire at 10 p. m., was said also to have demanded that Rumania give Russia railroad bases at Constanta and certain Danube ports.

Foreign military attachés received reports from the provinces that huge squadrons of Russian warplanes were flying over Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

The ultimatum, it was said, was handed to the Rumanian Minister at Moscow by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff Wednesday night.

The first session of the Grand Council, which met at noon, terminated at 3:40 p. m. Then the King ordered the meeting re-convened at 5 p. m.

It was understood in government quarters that this meeting would draft a formal reply to the Soviet ultimatum.

The chief of the Rumania General Staff visited King Carol's palace for a conference just before the Grand Council meeting.

The German and Italian Ministers also had long talks with King Carol.

Russia alarmed by German gains: Page 5.

Many Placed in Nomination As G. O. P. Prepares to Vote; New Deal Called 'War Party'

Roll call of the States brings forth names and high praise—Hoover mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27 (AP)—With 10 candidates placed in nomination for the presidency, the Republican National Convention recessed at 1:45 p. m. (E. S. T.) until 3:30 p. m. when it will start balloting on a 1940 party nominee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—The Republican National Convention's official list of aspirants for its highest favor grew and grew today as recognized leading candidates and other "possibilities" were placed in nomination as the roll call of states proceeded.

The list started off yesterday with the names of Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Robert A. Taft, Wendell L. Willkie, and Frank E. Gannett. Today, in what might almost be called—for a convention—rapid succession, came the names of Hanford MacNider of Iowa, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Harlan Bushfield of South Dakota.

Although the name of Herbert Hoover had not been placed before the Convention as the state roll call neared completion, word had been circulated among the delegates that he wanted to measure his own strength before making any commitment.

Rival nominating speeches today and yesterday extolled respective candidates and agreed on a common detestation of the New Deal.

Starting with Thomas E. Dewey's name, John Lord O'Brian, the first speaker, stressed his "tested leadership," and continued:

"He is known the world over as one of the great outstanding Americans of his time because his candor and courage have brought to him the confidence and faith of his fellowmen. His election will bring fresh hope to a world distraught. His high-minded and able service as President will renew the spirt of America as a beacon-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

International

Home-stretch race of candidates is torrid —Campaign issues are copper-riveted.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA, June 27—Entering a wide-open nomination contest in which a powerful popular Willkie boom now faces an increasingly well-organized Taft delegate drive, the Republican Party today stands committed to a 1940 platform which advocates two amendments to the United States Constitution and solemnly guarantees that a Republican Administration will stand by its pledges in "honor and public faith."

Implementing their criticism of the New Deal for breaking its promises, the Republicans are binding their own presidential candidate to observe every provision of their platform as a condition of nomination.

Never was a political party to be more pledged to its platform or a presidential nominee to be more bound to its pledges.

On the dominant issues around which the Party intends to center its attack on the President and appeal for return to power, the Republicans double-riveted their commitments and nailed down their candidates for national office to an unequivocal undertaking to see that the Republican platform becomes national policy if elected next November.

Significant Decision

The most significant decisions of this Convention, now crystallized into the unanimously adopted platform, are these:

1. Affirming its complete and irrevocable opposition to third terms for all American Presidents, under all circumstances for all time, whether they be Republican or Democratic, the platform asks the Nation to authorize a Constitutional amendment limiting by law the holding of presidential office to two terms and no more. The amendment is advocated "to insure against the overthrow of our American system of government."

2. The Republicans formally and finally adopted for themselves the label and the slogan of "Peace Party" and sought to attach to their opponents the label and epithet of "War Party." It took this position in these words: "The Republican Party stands for Americanism, preparedness, and peace. We accordingly fasten upon the New Deal full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequent danger of involvement in war."

3. The platform dedicates itself to maintaining "labor's right of free organization and collective bargaining," omits any demand for revisions in the Wage-Hour Law, and specifies that any amendment to the National Labor Relations Act must be "in fairness" to employees and employers alike.

4. There is, with candor and realism, no pledge to balance the Federal budget—this because of the tremendous present and prospective defense appropriations. The Party proposes to levy taxes sufficient to cover all necessary civil expenditure and to meet a substantial part of the costs of preparedness

5. The second constitutional amendment advanced is the famous Women's Party "equal rights" proposal designed to relieve women of legal and legislative inequalities

Bond of Performance

6. Mindful perhaps that no party has been free from the charge of failing to live up to its campaign pledges after being elected the Republicans have written the bond into the platform this year—a commitment within commitment, a platform plus a guarantee to stand by it. It is called a "pledge of good faith" and reads:

"The acceptance of the nominations made by this Convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth."

The foreign affairs plank cannot with exactness be described as isolationist. It does not touch upon America's role in a peaceful world. It affirms that America's role in a warring world must be to keep out of war unless the Western Hemisphere is attacked. It is thus not isolationist, it is antiinterventionist.

At the Convention itself however, the Party's foreign policy

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Intimate Message From Philadelphia

Willkie Popularity Can't Be Overlooked — Cyclonic Forces Are Blowing at Convention and Many Questions Center on Popular Indianan

By Erwin D. Canham, General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 27

The Willkie candidacy, it became very obvious after the demonstration at Convention Hall last night—which one delegate told us reminded him of the crowds around the Bastille—has placed the Republican Party in a dilemma whose gravity becomes more palpable with every passing hour.

If he is nominated doubtless the hard-boiled politicians who are now opposing him so bitterly would readily swallow their resentments and become his most enthusiastic supporters. One always does well to remember Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas at the Republican Convention in 1928, who publicly declared that the nomination of Herbert Hoover would be a national calamity—and then took the second place on the ticket.

But to this reporter, at least, it does not seem today that the Willkie nomination is very likely. It is, of course, possible. The situation changes with fantastic and inconsistent rapidity. Equally seasoned observers tell you diametrically opposed stories. It may be that the Convention will be stampeded to the tousle-haired utility man. But the delegates did not talk that way as they walked out of Convention Hall last night. Nor as they reassembled this morning. Perhaps you could expect nothing very different. Many politicians are sheep, and they eat nothing more avidly than their words. Yet their resentment of Mr. Willkie as a former Democrat—a Johnny-come-lately—and their fear of the utility issue, are very substantial factors. So are the organizations which may now unite to "stop Willkie."

Rejection Would Bring Questions

Yet if the Convention rejects him, what then? What of the very evident and intense sentiment for him that has been aroused? What of those who declare that his rejection could come only from a boss-ridden convention? What of the group of persons who telegraphed to a New England delegate—we saw the telegram—to say that if the Convention failed to nominate Mr. Willkie they would elect him in November by a write-in ballot? The public is already quite disillusioned enough with the politicians. The Willkie rejection would be one more blow from which the rather nonpolitical middle-class persons who are now intensely aroused in his behalf would have difficulty in rallying.

That is the Republican dilemma.

Facing it, the delegates and leadership are going ahead to defeat him by every means in their power. Though Herbert Hoover yesterday issued a noncommittal statement toward the candidates and pledged himself to support any of them who is nominated, his friends said without any contradiction that he was skillfully warning against the Willkie candidacy to a long list of visitors.

The Taft drive has gathered force. Though its managers do not claim leadership on the first ballot, they expect great accretions from the possibly disintegrating Dewey support on the second ballot and thereafter. They are counting on a round 55 votes from the Pennsylvania delegation, pledged to Governor James on the first ballot, as soon as the managers call for it. They will obviously have a substantial total by the third ballot.

The strength of the Taft candidacy is that it is a no-enemies drive, managed astutely. All the factions could unite behind Senator Taft, even if few of them are greatly excited by him. His floor managers will do their work better than any others. They can reasonably count on accretions from the James, Dewey, Vandenberg, Gannett, and Bridges totals. Theirs is a powerful challenge.

But even so, it does not have the popular force of the Willkie boom. Unquestionably, however much citizens may esteem Senator Taft, his nomination would leave people unexhilarated, would seem to be another victory for the bosses. Even if Mr. Willkie were induced to take second place on this ticket—as an amends to his popular backing which is not to be ignored—as a way out of the dilemma, it would still seem to many to be an inversion of talents. And it would be a confession by Republicans that they did not dare to nominate a big-business man, a utility man, for the Nation's greatest office.

Two Governors Give Approval

The youthful forces of the Party—many of them—seem to be behind the Willkie drive. His accretions yesterday included Governor Stassen of Minnesota and Governor Sprague of Oregon, who sent a supporting telegram to his delegation. Some others are expected to roll in regularly. And the various Willkie headquarters remained the most sensational places in town. Out in the streets, mention of Mr. Willkie on the loudspeakers evokes a sidewalk response. Willkie buttons on men-in-the-street outnumber all others. Many different polls show his rapidly growing strength. But it has not yet begun to eat heavily into delegates. And it is on the delegate votes that candidates are nominated.

So, once more, one is compelled to report inconclusively from Philadelphia, to confess frankly that we don't know. But it won't be long now. The balloting is even now about to commence. Yet when its results are known, as they will be in many places before this article is read, it will remain for Republicans to pull themselves together. The Convention has aroused no necessarily lasting animosities. If Mr. Willkie is not nominated, it may be well to recall that his boom is of very recent growth, a product in part of the vast machines of modern publicity, which is not necessarily a criticism. There is, in any event, a great place for him in the national crisis ahead. And it may still be that of nominee, when the cyclonic forces blowing around this Convention have finally been tested. We shall see.

The Camera Covers the Convention

Upper: Delegates from Massachusetts in their section at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. They are, left to right, Fred B. Willis, Hugh Gregg, Elizabeth Pigeon, Marjorie Torrey and Fred Dodge, Jr., all of Boston. Center: Cheers and parades are the hallmarks of all political conventions. Here the supporters of Thomas E. Dewey stage a vociferous demonstration for their candidate after his name had been placed in nomination. Below: Senator John G Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, Former Senator Daniel Hastings of Delaware and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts go into a convention huddle.

'Judge, Jury, and Prosecutor' Bureaus Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Critics of Federal bureaucracy who believe that administrative tribunals are acting as "judge, jury and prosecutor" are having their day in court in the Capital.

A three-day series of hearings is under way at which they may state their case, to be followed by three more days next month, July 10, 11 and 12, supplemented by a request that comments and criticisms be submitted in writing by those who object to present administrative procedure and want it changed.

The hearings are being held by the so-called "Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure" under the chairmanship of Dean Acheson, Former Undersecretary of the Treasury. The committee, includes Francis Biddle, Solicitor General; Ralph F. Fuchs, law professor and member of the American Bar Association's Committee on Administrative Law; Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School; Arthur R. Vanderbilt, Former President of the American Bar Association and present President of the American Judicature Society; E. Blythe Stason, Dean of the University of Michigan School of Law, and a similar group of distinguished juridical students.

Free Field for Criticism

At its opening session the committee heard representatives of the Class I railroads of the United States criticize procedure of the National Railroad Adjustment Board. John Dickinson, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declared the Board's rulings have reduced transportation efficiency and handicapped railroads in rendering service and meeting competition.

The present conference is something new in Washington's experience. It is giving the litigants before the many scores of Government agencies a chance to say what they think of them and their procedure. The matter has been a live issue in Congress.

The National Labor Relations Board has been under particular assault, and on a broader scale the Logan-Walter bill has been introduced and passed the House which would put a wholesale curb on a great majority of Federal agencies and make their decisions subject to appeal to the courts.

The latter bill has been assailed in a study by the Brookings Institution, but is backed by a committee of administrative law of the American Bar Association. A feeling that the many Federal bureaus and agencies established over the years by Congress and particularly in recent New-Deal years have got out of hand, is widespread.

Some Changes Accepted

It is partly to meet this challenge that the Attorney General's Committee was formed. Dean Garrison of Wisconsin, one of its prominent figures, appeared as witness before the Smith Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board and recommended that Congress withhold drastic changes until the Attorney General's committee, or "Acheson committee" as it is called, had studied the matter and offered its own findings. He did propose some changes in the Board's procedure, some of which were accepted by the Smith committee.

The Acheson committee, aided by a staff of the Department of Justice lawyer-investigators has engaged in intensive study of the Federal administrative agencies which dispose of private interests by adjudication or by rule-making. The first 13 reports made by its staff have been published as a public document, running from administration of the Walsh-Healy Act to the Federal Communications Commission.

Railroad Case Stated

The kind of testimony in the present public hearings is indicated by the evidence of Mr. Dickinson yesterday dealing with the technical problems of the Railroad Adjustment Board, set up by Congress in 1934. The Board's function is to interpret and apply the various working agreements between different railroads and classes of employees of which there are now more than 4,000 on record. Mr. Dickinson offered seven specific recommendations. Typical of his comments was:

"Peace in the railroad industry, repeatedly threatened by labor, is not due to the Adjustment Board system as now administered. There were no strikes of consequence on the railroads of the United States during the 12 years preceding the establishment of the Adjustment Board. That there have been none since is true because the carriers, up to the present, yielded their rights rather than to subject the public, themselves and their other employees to the inconvenience and financial loss of a threatened tie-up of transportation."

He added at one point:

"The very unwillingness of the railroad labor unions to follow the statutory procedure by permitting the important decisions of the Board to be enforced by court action, rather than by threat of strike, is an implied recognition that many awards will not stand the test of judicial scrutiny."

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Bomber to Afford 8,000-Mile Range

PASADENA, Calif., June 27 (AP)—An airplane under construction "somewhere in the United States" will feature a new and radical wing design expected to give the craft a range of 8,000 miles, Harold Luskin of Douglas Aircraft Company said yesterday at the institute of aeronautical sciences.

He told interviewers the new wing, designed on the glider pattern of long span and thinner construction, might give planes capable of carrying loads of bombs a range up to 10,000 miles.

San Antonio Cancels Order For 22 Ford Automobiles

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 27 (AP)—Mayor Maury Maverick said yesterday that the City of San Antonio had canceled an order for 22 Ford automobiles, explaining in a statement:

"Ford has taken a stand against the Government in refusing to fill orders of the National Defense Council. We take our stand with the Government, and will do no business with those against our Government. . . ."

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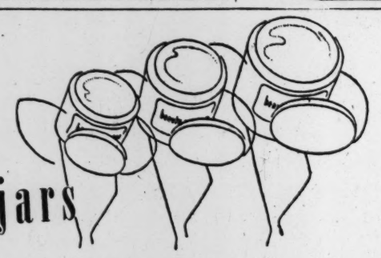

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Mr. McGrath, Advertising Manager of W. T. Grant Co., of New York, and Mr. McKibbin, Apparatus Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., were among the speakers at the Advertising Federation of America convention in Chicago.

Service and Reliability Set as Advertising Keynote

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 27—"We rededicate ourselves to the unremitting task of making advertising more believable and more reliable in every respect," resolved members of the Advertising Federation of America as they prepared for a new year of activity at the closing of their annual convention here yesterday.

It was just 29 years ago, a resolution recalled, that the famous drive for "truth in advertising" was launched at a Federation convention in Boston. Reviewing progress since that time, the advertising men and women found that "with the help of constructive laws, which were passed with the support of the Advertising Federation and its affiliated groups, fraud and deception have largely been eliminated from advertising."

But the Federation is not satisfied. Rising standards of service to the public now require, it stated in a resolution, "even greater refinement in advertising practice. and we urge constant effort to improve the quality and to make advertising as fully informative as good advertising can be."

Consumer Movements

The consumer movement, which has caused advertisers some anxiety of late years by its criticism of advertising, was given a friendly hand in the resolutions.

The Federation says it heartily approves and welcomes the rising interest in better education of the individual man and woman in the art of buying merchandise, and it urges co-operation with consumers in this activity.

At the same time, the advertising people wrote a defense of their profession in terms of the convention theme, "Advertising's Contribution to the American Way of Living."

"This contribution has been important," the resolution affirmed. "Advertising arouses the desire and ambition for better living and simultaneously performs an economic service which helps to make better living possible."

Publicity Program

To let the public know more about this contribution, the Federation urged continued support of its national publicity program in behalf of advertising. This program has been carried on for more than ten years with the co-operation of a great many people and with a comparatively small expenditure of funds, it is explained. Radio stations have given time, newspapers space, and the advertising people have written the radiocasts and prepared the copy. Last year 280 local stations put on talks explaining the social and economic value of advertising, said a member of headquarters staff.

A pledge to aid in national defense was given by the group in its first resolution. This embodied an offer "to devote the co-ordinated services of the Federation to patriotic service, hoping to unite the people of this great Nation in thought and action. To protect our cherished freedom."

A young advertising director and a grandmother who has retired from the advertising business won first and second places in a contest for plans to improve relationships between advertisers and consumers. Cash awards amounting to $1,000 were given four winners by Advertising Age. The top award went to Donald F. Hellenga of Elkhart, Ind., the second to Mrs. Caroline W. Carter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A new President of the Federation was chosen yesterday. He is Elon G. Borton, Advertising Manager of LaSalle Extension University, who, as General Chairman of the Convention, received much credit for a successful meeting. To the chairmanship of the Board of the Federation its Directors elected Paul Garrett, General Chairman of the Convention program, a Vice-President of General Motors and Director of its Public Relations.

Miss May O. Vander Pyl, President of the Advertising Letter Service of Detroit, Mich., was re-elected secretary.

Three new Vice-Presidents are Ray Maxwell, of St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Director of the Missouri Pacific Railway; Allen Taylor, of Station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., and Allen R. Rinehart, Sales Manager of the Beaver Engraving Co., Portland, Ore. Mrs. Aubyn Chinn, Consumer Relations Director of the Borden Co., Chicago, was re-elected to the vice-presidency.

New members of the Board of Directors, named by the Nominating Committee and confirmed by the convention, are Allen Preyer of Vick Chemical Co., Herbert Fisk of the Outdoor Advertising Association, Merrill Meigs of the Chicago Herald-American, and John K. Ottley, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga. Re-elected to the board are Henry Obermeyer of Consolidated Edison Co. and Miss Dorothy Crowne of the United Advertising Corporation.

The 1941 convention of the Federation will be held in Boston.

Plane Industry Plans Expansion

By the Associated Press

New York, June 27

Plant expansion programs by several of the nation's leading fighting plane manufacturers were made public today.

Douglas will add 112,000 square feet of floor space to the El Segundo, Calif., plant at a cost of $200,000.

Lockheed will spend $8,000,000 to double the capacity of its factory at Burbank, Calif.

Vultee is spending $2,900,000 to increase its plant space by 142 per cent to an area of 802,000 square feet.

Brewster is doubling its manufacturing space by leasing from Ford Motor Company a plant near its present factory in Long Island City, N. Y.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation announced its intention of doubling its manufacturing facilities of its propeller division before the end of September.

Boeing has announced its expansion at Seattle would cost $2,000,000 and increase its floor space from 764,000 at present to 1,341,000 square feet.

Consolidated said it is carrying out a program at San Diego involving $2,000,000 and bringing its floor space from 456,000 to 1,326,000 square feet. Northrop of Hawthorne, Calif., will expand from 180,000 to 402,000.

Similar growth is contemplated among smaller plane concerns.

Employment in aircraft factories is at a record high with an estimated 40,000 men at work.

Pediforme summer peds in White!

Step in and see! Step out and enjoy! Whites. Colors. Ventilateds in variety. Thrills aplenty!

Manhattan, 36 West 36 Street
Brooklyn • Flatbush • Fordham • New Rochelle • East Orange • Hempstead

U. S. Defense Plans Speeded All Along Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27 — The national defense program got down to bedrock today with the United States Navy laying the keel of its first 45,000-ton dreadnaught, the Iowa, and with the Government preparing to utilize its vast financial resources for the accumulation of vital raw materials not obtainable in this country.

At the same time, the National Defense Advisory Commission turned to the Packard Motor Car Company for the manufacture of Rolls Royce airplane engines, after negotiations with the Ford Motor Company were terminated at the instance of Henry Ford.

William S. Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation and head of the Commission's production staff, and Packard officials are thrashing out the company's ability to manufacture 3,000 engines for the United States War Department and 6,000 for the British Government. Although not equipped with the huge tooling facilities of the Ford Company, the Packard Company has the advantage of having done mass production of Liberty airplane engines during the World War and of having the services of numerous engineers who have kept in close touch with the latest aviation developments.

Raw Materials

Word that the United States would stock up on vital raw materials came from Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, who said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might spend up to $250,000,000 on the purchase of rubber, tin, manganese and other products which must come long distances and which might become unavailable in the event of further international dislocation.

At the present time, the RFC, which was given the power to purchase the materials in a bill signed by President Roosevelt yesterday, is concentrating upon the rubber question. Mr. Jones is holding a series of conferences with Sir John Hay, a representative of the International Rubber Regulating Committee, an Anglo-Dutch cartel controlling a large part of the world rubber output. The conference is expected to result in an acceleration of raw rubber production for sale to this country.

Mr. Jones announced that discussion with a representative of the tin cartel would begin in a few days. Under the new law, the RFC may either purchase the raw materials directly or may finance corporations engaged in their purchase.

Mr. Jones said that private corporations, either with or without aid from the RFC, would be favored in the matter of purchases, but that there might be occasions, when special risk was involved such as in the erection of plants for use during a limited period only, when it would be necessary for the RFC to make outright purchases on its own account.

Warship Work

The starting of work on the giant warship Iowa, first of four 45,000-tonners planned by the Navy, is being hailed with evident satisfaction at the Navy Department as a concrete step toward the creation of the world's mightiest armada.

Under the speed-up system now in operation in navy yards the big ship, which will cost an estimated $100,000,000, may be finished within three years' time, thus reducing by at least a year the time ordinarily taken. The ship is being built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which will eventually build at least one of the three other 45,000-tonners, the department said.

Several months ago Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, that Japan was building at least four, and possibly eight, superdreadnaughts and that American battleships of the future would probably all run between 45,000 and 55,000 tons.

Meanwhile, speculation as to the whereabouts of the great American battle fleet, which left Hawaii three days ago, took on added mystery today with the report, as yet unverified, that President Roosevelt ordered the fleet to sail for its unknown destination upon the receipt of highly confidential intelligence reports, whose contents are known only to a handful of the highest White House, State Department and Navy Department officials.

So far high officials have resisted all attempts to elicit information as to the fleet's position, its destination or the international factors behind its transferal.

Nazi Methods Urged To Speed Up Defense

BERKELEY, Calif., June 27 (AP)—The United States may have to adopt some of the methods of Nazi Germany to build its defenses with the strength and speed contemplated under the new rearmament program, Dr. R. E. Doherty, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, asserted yesterday.

"We will have to organize the whole country and we may have to copy Hitler in some respects," he said. "If the Government does not take over certain essential industry it will have to co-ordinate and direct it."

Dr. Doherty made the statement during an unofficial discussion of the American defense problem at the National convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

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Streamlined Service to the WHITE MOUNTAINS
Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday 12:25 P. M., Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

Poll Reveals U. S. Families Ready to Aid War Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A warning that Americans volunteering homes for Europe's evacuee children should consider whether they can shoulder the possibly long-term financial committments involved was sounded today by the United States Committee for European Children, as a new Gallup poll brought added enthusiasm to headquarters by reporting that as many as 5,000,000 American families "might be" inclined to take British and French refugee children into their homes.

While offers of home continued to reach headquarters, Marshall Field, Chairman of the Committee's Executive Body, urged potential home-furnishers to face the possibility that the European nations may be in no condition for many years to receive back the children they confide to the Western Hemisphere.

Recalling that New York City pays around $6 a week for the care of children away from their own homes, without adding clothing costs, Mr. Field suggested that American families should be ready to spent $400 a year to take care of a refugee child. Since evacuee children range from 5 to 21 years, it would be possibly seven years before they became self-supporting, he added.

"It would be contrary to immigration laws and to the representations made to the Department of State if children brought over should become a public charge," he added.

The new Nation-wide survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion indicates that if the child-care movement be properly organized, the American people are willing to go a long way toward solving the child refugee problem of Britain and France, according to Dr. George Gallup, the Institute's Director.

The figure of 5,000,000 families, however, may be subject to some discount, he added, since some families, when asked if they would take children, made one or another of these stipulations:

1. The children are to stay only so long as the war lasts.
2. Either parents or the Government must help pay the living expenses of the children.
3. Children must be of respectable background and good character.

Since 41 per cent of the upper-income families polled indicated a willingness to house refugee children, this alone would absorb approximately 2,000,000 of them, or more than the number likely to leave Britain, Dr. Gallup added. The survey, conducted among a cross section of American families of all classes, found that 25 per cent were willing to take children, 54 per cent were unwilling and 21 per cent were undecided.

Indicative of the diverse types of organizations which have lent hands to the wheel is the make-up of the Executive Committee, which includes: Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York banker; Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Dr. William Haber, National Refugee Service, and George L. Warren, Director of the International Migration Service.

Ford's Ban on British Motors Stirs Canadian Boycott Call

OTTAWA, June 27 (AP)—Henry Ford's refusal to manufacture airplane motors for Great Britain has aroused demands in Parliament for a Canadian Government ban on sale of Ford vehicles and seizure of the Ford Canadian plant.

But after a stormy debate in the House of Commons and Senate yesterday, the Conservative leader, R. B. Hanson said in the Commons:

"Public opinion in Canada and, I believe, in the United States at this time will deal with Mr. Henry Ford. I think we can leave it there."

In Detroit, Mr. Ford said his decision against building plane engines for any purpose other than defense of the United States did not affect policies of Ford companies in the British Empire.

"The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., at Windsor, Ont., and other Ford plants located in the British Empire are using their facilities to the utmost for the production of military equipment for the defense of the British Empire," Mr. Ford said. "They are serving their people as they should do."

M. J. Coldwell, Left-Wing Saskatchewan Member of Commons, declared in the House that "here is an opportunity" for the Official Custodian of Enemy Property to take over the Ford subsidiary in Canada. He referred to Mr. Ford as "this highly-placed saboteur."

Senator F. B. Black, New Brunswick Conservative, suggested in the Senate that the Government cancel all orders for Ford equipment and forbid sale of Ford cars in Canada.

The Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, who has been in charge of purchasing Army motor equipment, much of it from the Ford Motor Company of Canada, declared:

"We believe that Mr. Henry Ford has taken an attitude that is distinctly unfriendly to the British Empire and every part of it.

"I think we can say that he has been dealt with by the United States Government as perhaps the circumstances warranted."

[The United States Government has canceled its own order with Ford for plane motors.]

Mr. Howe added, however, that the Ford Canadian company was "beyond criticism" in that it had co-operated completely with the Government in filling war orders.

In London, British newspapers carried Ford advertisements which said: "The vast resources, human and mechanical, of the great Dagenham (English Ford) factory are engaged on urgent national work to the utmost."

The Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association, which has about 200 members, resolved last night not to handle Ford coke or purchase other Ford products because, it said, his attitude is "anti-British."

Helping Empire

WINDSOR, Ont., June 27 (AP)—All the facilities, resources, man power and equipment of the Ford Motor Company of Canada and the overseas affiliated Ford companies are making every possible contribution to defense of the British Empire and the successful prosecution of the war, Wallace R. Campbell, President of the Canadian Ford organization, said today.

"At the outbreak of war I assured the Canadian Government that Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, would make all its facilities available for the production of essential war supplies," Mr. Campbell said.

Campbell said the Canadian plant is being rapidly tooled for the production of universal machine gun carriers. These will be supplied to the Canadian Government at the rate of 50 a week when production gets into full swing within the next few months.

World's Day at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

between Ethiopia and British Somaliland. British land patrols advanced 20 miles into Italian Somaliland.

In Norway Germany claimed that reconstruction in the Narvik ore port region had progressed so that light trains could use the railroad line over which vital ore shipments are transported from Sweden.

A Spanish attack on French colonial and industrial enterprise was contained in the first edition of a mural newspaper posted on the walls of Madrid, calling for "liberty of Spanish lands and Spanish economy."

Hong Kong Isolated

Japan cut off all supply routes from Hong Kong to the Interior of China, its military authorities declared. The British colony of Hong Kong was thus virtually surrounded.

France yielded to Japanese demands permitting the Japanese Army to extradite anti-Japanese Chinese who are arrested in the French Concession in Shanghai. The Japanese also will be permitted to search the concession for anti-Japanese terrorists.

Japanese Armies continued to drive toward French Indo-China, although the authoritative Domei News Agency broadcast that "Japanese forces have no intention of invading" the area. At the same time it was disclosed that Japan will send Naotake Sato, roving envoy, to Berlin to tell Reichsführer Hitler personally if possible, Japanese view regarding Oriental possessions of France, Britain, and the Netherlands.

Chungking, Capital of Free China, was bombed for the seventeenth consecutive time this season in a Japanese air raid in which a hundred bombers participated.

'Good-Will' Visits

PANAMA, Canal Zone (AP)—The gunboat Erie will leave June 28 for Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the latest "good-will" trip to South American water by United States warships. The survey ship Bushnell, will leave June 29 to survey the Ecuadorean Coast. Other North American warships in South America on "friendly visits," include the light cruiser Phoenix, the cruisers Wichita and Quincy, and the destroyer O'Brien.

Jury Acquits Leche Of Contract Charge

RUSTON, La., June 27 (AP)—Former Governor Richard W. Leche was acquitted of State charges of complicity in a confidence game involving a $27,000 overcharge on a State college building contract.

Mr. Leche, who resigned as Governor of Louisiana a year ago as huge State scandals broke, was accused of conniving in raising "the valid contract bid" by $27,000 in the erection of "Leche Hall," administration building at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute here, in 1937.

He has appealed a 10-year Federal sentence for mail fraud given him in Alexandria, La., earlier this month in connection with a $31,000 "kickback" commission on a truck sale to the State Highway Commission.

C. I. O. Rank and File Restive As Leaders Split on Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Whatever politics may do for the rest of the country, it is not producing unity in the highly articulate ranks of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The assault of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, on President Roosevelt, his apparent friendliness with the Republicans and the continued failure of labor peace efforts have produced reaction in his group which is taking various forms.

It was on June 19 that Mr. Roosevelt named Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-President and member of the National Defense Commission, to help draft plans for a compulsory universal training service for the nation's youth. It was on the same day that Mr. Lewis denounced Mr. Roosevelt's proposal at Philadelphia before the Republican Advance Planning Committee as a "fantastic suggestion from a mind in full intellectual retreat."

Mr. Hillman, it is recalled, recently told the annual convention of his own clothing union that the C. I. O. leadership, i. e., Mr. Lewis, had not made adequate effort to make peace with the American Federation of Labor.

Come Out for Roosevelt

This development on June 19, did not end the chain of events. On that same day Van A. Bittner, C. I. O. Vice-President, told the American Federation of Hosiery Workers convention at Milwaukee, Wis., that 95 per cent of American workers are for Mr. Roosevelt, and urged the group to back a third term. Another C. I. O. Vice-President, Emil Rieve, also supported Mr. Roosevelt there.

Two days later, E. H. Oliver, Executive Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, resigned. The league is the political agency of the C. I. O., which gave strong support to Mr. Roosevelt in 1936. Mr. Oliver explained that the great majority of the League favored a Roosevelt third term. He charged that the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt within the League came from an "infinitesimal minority" controlled by or affiliated with "organizations controlled from outside the United States."

On the same day, in New York, 19 C. I. O. locals with a claimed membership of 75,000, sent a telegram to six C. I. O. Vice-Presidents expressing "deepest consternation" over Mr. Lewis's attacks on Mr. Roosevelt, which was accompanied by friendly words for Herbert Hoover. They recommended that the C. I. O. Vice-Presidents repudiate Mr. Lewis's policies.

Members Want Peace

These are only a few instances of the many which have followed the Lewis statement. Not long ago the International Ladies' Garment Workers, one of the original C. I. O. unions which, however, broke away from Mr. Lewis in 1938 on the charge that he was not seeking peace with the A. F. of L., took its 250,000 members back again into the fold of the American Federation of Labor.

So far as rank-and-file labor sentiment in the C. I. O. can be guaged here, it wants two things, re-election of Mr. Roosevelt, who gave it the Wagner Act, and labor peace.

Mr. Roosevelt has elevated Mr. Hillman in the National Defense Council, a leader of the pro-Roosevelt bloc and personally ardent supporter of the President. To many C. I. O. members, Mr. Lewis, the head of the great organization, now appears to stand in the way of labor peace and hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. There can be no doubt of the increasing restiveness under these twin circumstances.

Pan-American Parley July 17; U. S. May Aid Mexican Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—The special meeting of the 21 Pan-American nations, called at the instigation of the United States Government, and from which major developments in the matter of hemispheric policy are expected, will meet in Havana, Cuba, July 17, according to reports reaching the State Department from that capital.

It also became known today that the United States is considering sending a military and naval mission to Mexico to aid that country in the training of Army and Navy officers. This report follows a recent one from Mexico City stating that the Mexican Government was seeking American aid in strengthening its national defense.

There have also been reports, undenied at the State Department, that the United States will lend Mexico $10,000,000 for the perfecting of national defense. These reports have all followed the recent declarations by leading Mexican officials that in the event of a conflict between the United States and any other power Mexico would take its place beside this country.

Panama Declaration Inadequate

The conference to be held in Havana will deal with the multitude of problems which the war has placed last year's Declaration of Panama has been found inadequate to meet.

Although the meeting's agenda has not been drawn up, it is no secret that among the topics to be discussed at the meeting are the economic defense of the new World, the military measures to be taken if an invasion from abroad is attempted, the questions of "fifth column" activities in the various countries and the question of the New World possessions of France, Great Britain and The Netherlands in the event that the totalitarian powers win the war.

The United States' reported desire to aid Mexican national defense and the early rate of the Pan-American conference are greeted here as two more rivets in New World solidarity and as further indication that the 21 republics do not intend to sit idly by while events in Europe or machinations at home threaten their way of life.

Developments Significant

Today's news is seen here as particularly striking in that it follows yesterday's major developments, which saw the United States extend a $20,000,000 loan to Argentina and dispatch the light cruiser Phoenix on a courtesy call to Chile.

There are also reports, without confirmation at the White House, State Department or Navy Department, that the United States Fleet, now three days away from its port in the Hawaiian Islands, may anchor in the Caribbean Sea during the conference as a reminder to Latin America and to the rest of the world that Washington has a powerful instrument of hemispheric defense at its command.

Wonders of Research: Old Sea Floor Swept

Geologist exploring in Wisconsin starts up fossil controversy—Insect date set back.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Paleontology, the science of fossils, is richer today by an entire new order of Arachnids, sea-going, ancient relatives of the horseshoe crab, scorpions, and spiders. Dr. Gilbert O. Raasch, University of Wisconsin, under a grant from the Penrose Fund of the Geological Society of America, describes in a special Society paper several new species of aglaspids, horseshoe crab-like sea animals, that swam or crawled on the floor of Cambrian seas that flooded the middle western states some 600,000,000 to 800,000,000 years ago.

Most of the specimens in his own collection, Dr. Raasch obtained from rocks of the Cambrian period in southwest Wisconsin, and studies were made of other aglaspids in the National Museum in Washington and at the Universities of Chicago, Iowa, Minnesota, and Northwestern University. The aglaspids, what few have been found by fossil hunters, have long been regarded as puzzling creatures. They have been hard to label beyond calling them arthropods or sea animals with legs of many joints and an external skeleton (the very opposite of back-boned animals).

Some palentologists have classed them as crustaceans, belonging to the class which includes lobsters, trilobites, crabs and crayfish; others place them, as Dr. Raasch does, among the arachnids or spiders, scorpions and horseshoe crabs. The principal distinguishing characteristic between the two classes, it seems, is that the first few pairs of appendages (legs) of the crab and lobster group are like feelers or antennae, while the first pair of legs among the scorpion and horseshoe crab group are nippers or pincers.

One of the difficulties of classifying these ancient sea-animals has been to find fossils complete enough to show the appendages. In most cases these important parts became broken or lost somewhere along the millenniums of fossil formation.

Record of Rocks Revised

It is still a quite commonly accepted belief that there is no authentic record of fossil insects from rocks earlier than those of the carboniferous (coal) period, but in the last issue of Nature, the British journal of research, D. J. Scourfield, I. S. O., describes Rhyniella praecursor, an insect of Devonian times.

The remains were found at Rhynie, near Huntly in Aberdeenshire. Three of the new specimens, found by the late Rev. William Cran, now in the British Museum, show heads attached to considerable portions of the body, clearly indicating that the insects were primitive wingless hexapods of the order Collembolan.

Dinosaur Teeth X-Rayed

Unlike mankind, which grows only two sets of teeth, dinosaurs grew new teeth constantly throughout their lives. In proof, Westinghouse physicists have applied a powerful X-ray machine to the lower jaw of Triceratops serratus of Hell Creek, Montana, a five-ton lizard that roamed the West before the Rocky Mountains were "born." Eighty million years after the creature's tremendous jaws consumed their last meal, four rows of uncut teeth, as well as an exposed row of 36, are made plainly visible.

X-ray photographs introduce a valuable technique in handling and examining many varieties of fossils, according to Dr. Walter Granger, explorer of the American Museum of Natural History.

Arboretum Sends Help

Among the trials and tribulation of an Arboretum is the service of distributing material for propagation, new and rare plants to individuals who ask for them explicitly. This includes some species of no particular ornamental value, since other institutions frequently desire specimens of these for scientific study.

Throughout its history, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University has sent out thousands of packets of seeds, cuttings, scions, and plants, mostly rare or otherwise desirable material. To give some idea of the scope of this work the following figures were recently published, regarding distribution from 1922-1938: 43,000 seed packets, 38,167 living plants, and 11,200 lots of cuttings and grafts. In distribution, 87 per cent of this material went to the United States, 10 per cent went to Europe, and only three per cent elsewhere.

Roadside Apparition

Dinosaur fantasy erected by Will Farrow on Highway No. 9 near Toms River, N. J., all for business. Mounted on the back of the figure, as for a ride, Miss Marion E. Elberson waves a salute.

California Exhibit at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay — California has invested $5,350,000 in 18 buildings at the Golden Gate International Exposition to tell of its agricultural riches, its wealth of flowers, its gold, redwoods, mountains, cascades, teeming valleys, and its art.

The California State Building and the San Francisco Building, twin Exposition hosts, are considered the most elaborately designed and most luxuriously furnished on the island. In the former are the works of more than 400 artists—125 oils, 100 watercolors, 100 etchings, and 200 photographs.

One painting done especially for the Exposition this year is of Will Rogers on his horse "Soapsuds," by Clyde Forsythe. The humorist always refused to pose for a painting. This picture, using his "properties" including his horse, was posed by his son, James, with Mrs. Rogers' approval.

The chief attraction of these twin buildings, besides their artistic and historic exhibits, is their beautifully decorated lounges and ballroom.

Other buildings in the California group are:

1. **Los Angeles:** Abounding in fruit and vegetable displays, including a fountain built of fresh fruit. Hollywood holds a strong position with Cecil B. DeMille's collection of historic interest.

2. **Redwood Empire:** Entered through a huge redwood tree, and its displays arranged on either side of an aisle of the trees, with branches overhanging. Forest wildflower paths are reproduced.

3. **The Sacramento - Tahoe Region:** Chief feature, $200,000 in gold nuggets, exhibited behind steel bars. A scale model of Lake Tahoe features a circular room of the building, which is lighted by a symbolical skylight in the shape of a wagon wheel.

4. **Mission Trails:** Building patterned after historic old missions, features Spanish era, includes restaurant; fiesta theme.

5. **Alta California:** Fourteen counties here feature development of gold mining, and model mines are at work. Old Chinese placer mine is shown.

6. **San Joaquin Valley:** Features huge sunken scale model of the Valley, showing location of mines, rivers, mountains, and Yosemite Park.

7. **Shasta - Cascades:** Principal feature, campfire circle in woodland setting.

8. **Alameda - Contra Costa:** Products of cities of San Francisco Bay are shown in $140,000 exhibit; principal feature, garden of luxuriously blooming flowers, more than 30,000 individual plantings.

9. **The Hall of Flowers** contains collection of all types of flowers, including many importations.

10. **Recreation Building:** Honors California's recordholders in all fields of sport; features theater for drama, music room, hobby and craft museum; backyard with fireplace for picnics and luncheons; and equipped playground.

11. **Coliseum and Livestock Barns** contain specimens of West's finest livestock and where horseshoes are held.

12. **Dairy Building.**

13. **Coast Guard Building.**

14. **Hall of Agriculture.**

Campaign for Low-Cost Disks Pushed at Committee Stores

Review of Recordings

Low cost recordings of standard classics, sponsored by the National Committee for Music Appreciation, are in the third week of their campaign in Boston under the direction of a committee of educators and musicians. Under the scheme, 12 recordings of standard symphonic works are released weekly through three stores set up by the Boston committee. In other cities the recordings have been secured through coupons collected through certain newspapers which, when presented with cash, entitle the purchaser to the desired records.

Launched strictly as an educational proposition, since the committees in each city release only 12 recordings, the movement is expected to avoid displeasure on the part of regular record shops.

Schubert's Symphony No. 8, in B minor, the "Unfinished," which this reviewer heard, the first recording distributed in Boston, appeared to be a thoroughly musician-like performance. The recordings are pressed by a major record company. Other recordings issued include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite. Later releases include the César Franck Symphony in D minor and Brahms's Second Symphony. The campaign seems to provide a chance for a beginner to secure for a little over $20 a library of standard works that would cost him three times as much through regular channels. From that point he could start to take his own steps in record purchases and wind up in that state of pleasant discontent which is the lot of every one who owns records—he always knows what he would like to buy next.

Tchaikovsky Albums

Victor adds its tribute to the Tchaikovsky centenary by two unusual albums—one a group of excerpts from "The Sleeping Beauty" ballet, which other than by its Waltz is not well known. It is done by the Sadler's Wells Orchestra of the noted English resort theater, conducted by Constant Lambert. The other album does greater justice to Tchaikovsky's songs, which are comparatively little heard with the exception of "None But the Lonely Heart." Maria Kurenko, Russian soprano, provides a very fine recital.

Two standard classics, issues by Victor, will also whet phonophiles' appetites. One is the Brahms Concerto No. 1, in D minor, by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and the London Philharmonic, conducted by Georg Szell, ably performed and directed. The other is the lesser-heard Beethoven Symphony No. 4, in B flat major, conducted by Arturo Toscanini with the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra. A gentler work than the Third and Fifth Symphonies, the Fourth is remarkable for the charm of its slow second movement and for its lively finale.

Of interest to musicians is a release by Victor of half of Paganini's 24 Caprices, done by Ossy Renardy, violinist, with piano accompaniment. Mr. Renardy shows a profound knowledge of his instrument in these pieces composed by the "Barnum" of the violin.

Other Red Seals are disks by Rosa Ponselle, who has not been heard in quite a period; two Swedish songs and a Schubert song by Jussi Bjoerling, tenor; the adagio movement of the "Moonlight" Sonata, by Paderewski; the "Intermezzo" and "Alla Marcia" from Sibelius's "Karelia" Suite, by the London Philharmonic; early post-war impressions in "Cypresses," done by its composer, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, on the piano; an early Handel work for the violin, performed by Yehudi Menuhin; and the "Arkansaw Traveler" by the Boston Pops Orchestra.

Good recordings are also available now, in the Victor Black Seal classics list, of Debussy's "Iberia" Suite, No. 2, by the Paris Conservatory Orchestra, Piero Coppola, conductor; Richard Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" by the London Symphony, Albert Coates, conductor, with Beethoven's powerfully phrased "Prometheus" Overture on the sixth side; an album of familiar Sibelius melodies by Nat Shilkret's salon orchestra; and a waltz by Josef Strauss, "Music of the Spheres."

Columbia provides the opportunity to learn the tango at home with lessons by Arthur Murray included, and eight familiar tangos played by Ramon Littee's Orquesta Tipica.

Effective Defense Declared Built on 'War Tomorrow' Idea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—That "war tomorrow" must activate defense preparations of the United States, and that "conscription of American youth . . . will be the best thing that ever happened to this Republic"—these are two ringing declarations those in attendance at the recent University of Southern California twelfth annual Institute of Government took away with them to ponder, and perhaps to mold into the rapidly-firming determination of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Stromme of the Army Air Corps asserted that the imminency of war must be assumed by the Nation, to make its defense plans effectual.

Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, lecturer in journalism and international relations at the University of Southern California, made the declaration concerning conscription. He contended that even a casual study of conditions in European belligerent countries shortly before the war has proved convincingly that no private agency, and no spontaneous action on the part of private initiative, can successfully solve the problem of national defense.

"No other machinery," said Dr Polyzoides, "can take the place of Government administration in the matter of national defense, and even individual groups working on their own initiative have to be recognized and attached to governmental agencies in some definite manner, if full advantage of their activity is to be secured."

The common mistake of all the nations attacked by Germany and Italy, he asserted, was their firm belief that war was far away and quite impossible. Investigation on the spot in Berlin, he declared, showed that in most cases the whole work of preparedness went back at least three years, meaning late in 1935 and early in 1936.

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French Fleet to Fight? Reported Off Africa

By the Associated Press

Powerful ships of the French Fleet are reported refusing to surrender and concentrating at Casablanca in French Morocco to keep in the war at Britain's side.

Bombers of Britain and Germany exchanged raids.

Land action in Africa brought tanks into use, while air raids were widespread.

The summary:

French Navy: Sailing out of Gibraltar apparently with British consent, important units of the French Navy are reported arriving at Casablanca and other French ports in North Africa, not to surrender as commanded by the Pétain Government, but for a "fight to the finish" against Germany and Italy under command of Gen. Auguste Nogues, French High Commissioner. French aircraft also are assembled in Casablanca.

French Merchant Marine: Berlin charges that the British are calling on French merchant ships to enter British ports.

Ship Sinkings: One German submarine, according to Berlin, claims to have sunk 35,000 tons of shipping in recent days. The Yugoslav freighter Labud, 5,334 tons, sank June 20 in the Irish Sea, probably after hitting a mine, Berlin states.

Britain raids Reich: New "very heavy" attacks on military objectives in the Ruhr are reported in London. Other attacks were made on airdromes at Arnhem, the Netherlands, and Borkum, Germany, on a chemical plant at Cologne, and a Helgoland ammunition dump. Berlin admitted 371 British bombs fell on German soil the night of June 20. "Thousandfold" retaliation is threatened.

Reich raids Britain: Several airports and airplane factories were bombed in central England during the night. British fliers shot down two bombers.

Over Spain: A French plane carrying three Frenchmen was forced to land on the Gibraltar peninsula by Spanish antiaircraft fire.

Landings Disputed: Berlin scoffed at Britain's combined naval and air forays against German-held shorelines. London maintained that substantial damage had been done, and showed photographs of burning oil tanks as evidence.

British-Italian Action: Malta, British naval base south of Sicily, sustained five air raids in 24 hours, with 23 fatalities and many wounded. British planes bombed Trapani on the West Coast of Sicily, the Gura airdrome and Massawa in Italian East Africa, Assab in Italian Eritrea, and airport gasoline dumps at Macaaca. Rome claimed that Italian warships bombarded the English naval base of Salum on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

On land, British ground patrols penetrated 20 miles into Italian Somaliland without encountering opposition. Cairo admits that a "strong detachment" of Italian troops, reinforced by tanks, attacked and occupied a British frontier outpost between Ethiopia and British Somaliland.

Switzerland received a British apology for mistaken bombings near Geneva and Lausanne on return from an Italian raid.

Occupation: German troops have begun the occupation of the Dordogne section of France east of Bordeaux as provided for in the French-German armistice treaty, the German High Command announced.

Mexican Congress Called in Session

MEXICO, D. F., June 27 (AP)—An extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress will begin July 25 to consider laws for compulsory military training and ratification of Mexico's expropriation settlement with the Consolidated Oil Corporation (Sinclair).

The permanent Congressional Commission, which sits when the Federal Legislature is not in session, issued the call at a special meeting yesterday.

It said the session was summoned because of "the transcendental importance of the measures which will be considered and the urgency of disposing of them."

Political circles predicted the military training law and the Sinclair agreement would get speedy approval. Mexico's settlement of the Sinclair expropriation claims for $8,500,000 was announced May 8. Secretary of the Treasury Eduardo Suarez said the amount represented "toltal payment" for Sinclair properties seized in Mexico.

Berlin Hails Vargas Talk As Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The German Propaganda Department in Berlin was quick to appreciate the value to the totalitarian cause of the speech by President Vargas of Brazil.

Within three days of its delivery embassies, legations and consulates in South America were distributing commentaries thereon, stressing the significance of this presidential testimonial. German press attachés considered the speech of more value to their South American campaign than any military victory in Europe.

Here in Buenos Aires, the German Embassy issued a résumé of the speech with comments, under a Berlin dateline in a news bulletin. Freely translated, this is how the "story" was handled by the German Propaganda Department:

"The President of Brazil pronounced a speech in which he described present events as the tempestuous fruit of the commencement of a new era. Strong and virile peoples pursue their aims without loss of time in observing the degenerate and worthless. The President appeals to the Brazilian people to appreciate the spirit of this age and to leave behind them cadaverous ideas and sterile ideals. It is no mere accident that these words are pronounced by the Head of one of the greatest and most advanced American nations, A new and powerful State has risen over the virgin territories of Brazil whose people are free from prejudices."

Freedom and Force Compared

The same day the newspaper La Prensa compared the speeches of Presidents Roosevelt and Vargas in an editorial entitled "The Old Faith in Freedom and the New Philosophy of Force." It contrasted the former's declarations with the latter's "different conception of events." Apparently President Vargas believes nothing is in danger, with the exception of changes from which much good is expected, added La Prensa.

"So far as economic democracy is concerned," the editorial stated, "as a substitute of political democracy we already know what it consists of: alleviating misery by imposing a leveling process through slavery."

The Socialist Deputy Juan A. Solari has presented a bill to expel all army officers of belligerent countries from the appointments they hold with the Argentine Army. He accused them of being "military informers." He stated:

"Dangerous to State"

"I do not know why they are all Germans. They have practically nothing to do with the Argentine Army and they are extremely dangerous to the State. I do not understand what faith can be reposed in the word of honor of these foreign military officers, who are paid 1,300 pesos per month, that is, more than a Lieutenant-General of this country.

"They are contracted to teach us German strategy and tactics. I have no desire to cite the case of one of these who, despite his word of honor, went to work for a neighboring country when he had finished his contract with us."

The Government is seeking the source of recent rumors, widely spread, of changes in administration and policy. A presidential radio message was necessary to correct those which related to the possibility of a Cabinet reorganization. Denial by similar means was given to another false report that Army officers were arrested and movements under way to disturb public order.

N. E. A. to Chart Program In Milwaukee Seminars

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27—Three national seminars, each composed of representatives from each State and Territory of the United States, will provide a new method of attacking educational problems of national importance when some 10,000 to 12,000 of the nation's teachers come together for the seventy-eighth annual convention of the National Education Association, which will be held here June 30-July 4.

These seminars are devoted to the "Protection of School Funds for Educational Purposes," "Education and Economic Well-being in Our Democracy," and "Building Stronger Professional Organizations." They will meet throughout the convention to discuss their respective questions, reporting to the entire assembly their findings and recommendations on the final day of the convention.

Compulsory military training is expected to predominate in the discussion of youth problems to be taken up by Floyd W. Reeves, Director of the American Youth Commission, Aubrey Williams, Director of the National Youth Administration, and Howard D. Oxley, Director of CCC Camp Education for the U. S. Office of Education, with Willis J. Sutton, Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Ga., as chairman.

Rich Fare Offered

This session on "The Future Belongs to Youth" is concerned with the various aspects of youth's problems, the high school angle being provided by Oscar Granger, President of the Department of Secondary School Principals, and youth's own viewpoints presented by Caspar R. Ordal, of River Falls, Wis., President of the National Association of Student Officers.

Perhaps there has never been richer, more varied educational fare than is to be offered to the teachers attending this convention, for there has never been richer fare offered to children than right now in American schools. Classroom use of the radio and the movies will be dramatized for study. Visual aids to teaching, in evaluating movies and radio, help in making color slides, in ways of using the school journey or educational excursion, will also be demonstrated.

Instruction in Conservation

Conservation, as one of the newer interests in education, will be presented in its varied possibilities as teaching material, including a panel on "Developing Enlightened Public Opinion in Conservation." A large section of the Exhibit will present materials and ideas for teaching conservation.

Along similar lines and in a field of public school teaching that is gaining momentum, is the section on "Garden Education in American Democracy," in which the subjects treated include Conservation and Land Use; Chemurgy; School Administration in Garden Education; Philosophies of School Gardening; Commercial Gardening; and Gardening as a Recreation.

Of specially timely interest is the demonstration of classroom teaching in the use of war news and war problems, over which D. D. Kirkland, Superintendent of Schools, Coalgate City, Okla., presides, aided by a selected group of pupils from the Evanston public schools with Charles M. MacConnell, Executive Officer, the New School, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Ill., in charge.

A Place for Music

Additionally the sessions will take up American education and juvenile delinquency, human relations, meeting special needs of the individual child, Pan-American relations in education, the teaching of reading, and other fields of teacher concern.

Music is now considered important enough by educators to be given a full evening of its own, entiled "The Place of Music in the Culture of the World," and directed by Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, N. Y. At this session Mr. Hanson will discuss the contribution to the culture of the world made in various countries, and the place of music in American education, correlating his talk with a concert of selections from the countries included. The Milwaukee Young People's Civic Orchestra will take part.

The convention will close on July 4 with an evening session on "Political Issues of the Day," at which speakers representing the two major parties will present their party policies.

Holmes Photo

Amy H. Hinrichs
President of the National Education Association.

British Appreciate Aid Given by America

Continued from Page 1

final line of defense instead of making a stand in the British Isles.

But it would be an equally mistaken course to stop or slow up shipment of airplanes, guns, and munitions to England as long as it is Britain's genuine intention to defend the British Isles to the end and continue to carry on the war from there against Germany by sea, air, and otherwise.

As to the first of these two possibilities: It so happens that I have had exceptionally good opportunities in the last few days to make searching confidential inquiries in Government quarters into this point.

Firm Determination Found

Nowhere have I been able to find the slightest trace of any intention even to consider abandoning the defense of Britain.

On the contrary I have found convincing and tangible evidence that the contrary is the case, and that there is genuine and unreserved determination to fight it out to a victorious conclusion in this fortress that is now England.

It is true, however, that certain reservations must be made. It is inevitable that there should be certain persons here who, after the defection of France, would like to make peace. There was a report yesterday which now has been officially denied that Sir Samuel Hoare, Ambassador to Spain, has been making soundings as to a possible basis of peace talks.

Hoare-Laval Move Recalled

The fact that the report has been categorically denied has not entirely removed recollection from the minds of many persons that it was Sir Samuel who engineered the famous "Hoare-Laval" plan for the partitioning of Ethiopia, and that Pierre Laval is now Vice-Premier and principal political figure in the Bordeaux Government.

Furthermore it is being said in some quarters that only when the remaining "appeasers," principally Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir John Simon, have been removed from the Government can the Nation have complete confidence that there will be no revival of appeasement efforts.

Finally, there is no denying that the French collapse has put Britain in a tight spot, not only strategically, but diplomatically.

From Arctic to Spain

Germany now controls the entire coast from the Arctic Circle right down to the shores of Spain. And in the Mediterranean—the continued control of which by Britain is vital if the blockade is to remain effective—the situation has been rendered more hazardous by Turkey's decision to stay out of the war.

Moreover there are apparent political divisions in Egypt over the question whether to come in or not, and by the attitude of Algeria, principal French possession on the North African coast, which, unlike other French colonial possessions, appears to be remaining loyal to the Pétain Cabinet.

Thus the dangers and difficulties facing Britain are only too obvious.

Nevertheless they present only one side of the picture.

A More Hopeful Side

There is another, a more hopeful side, which justifies the conviction that the British Isles can be, and will in fact prove to be, the rock of resistance on which the Nazi Blitzkrieg will dash itself to pieces.

In the first place, the use of the term "outpost" to describe the British Isles should not be allowed to conceal the fact that these islands contain 45,000,000 of free peoples determined to defend their freedom.

As Mr. Eden emphasized in his radio speech there never before has been such a great number of soldiers in the British Isles. The presence of big Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand contingents is an important strengthening factor, as is also the fact that the Army contains several hundred thousand seasoned B. E. F. troops who had experience against German motorized troops in Belgium and France.

Control of Sea Kept

Furthermore, despite the uncomfortable question of the fate of the French fleet, the British navy still controls the seas, as was strikingly illustrated in the successful raid on the German-occupied French coast.

This unexpected thrust also serves to recall that if Germany possesses the advantages of its enormous Atlantic coastline it must deal with the disadvantages inherent in such a farflung front.

In the air also Britain is every week becoming more powerful, both because of the steadily increasing output of its own factories, and of the mounting deliveries from America which now include planes originally ordered by France.

Air authorities here are confident they can meet and—if deliveries of planes from America and pilots from Canada can be continued—master any air attack Germany can launch against this country.

At the same time Britain's bombers are nightly emptying their heavy loads of explosives on military objectives in Germany, and the writer has excellent reason to believe that the cumulative effect of these repeated raids is a matter of serious concern to the Nazi chiefs.

Moral and Spiritual Side

There is another side to the picture: The moral and spiritual side. Britain is predominantly a Protestant country—like Finland, which for months successfully resisted the Russian onslaught. This was not the case with most of the countries which have now gone down before the massed might of German mechanized warfare.

No one who knows the British people, who in recent weeks and months has had opportunity to see them in their homes and to hear what is in their hearts, can for a moment question the all importance of the firm faith which animates most of them.

America, founded as it is on the same moral and spiritual ideals, will certainly not fail now to realize that though Britain today fights without direct military aid of its allies, it does not fight alone.

So, if one can exclude the possibility of such a sudden demoralization as to upset all calculations about French resistance in the short space of a few days or weeks—and I believe for reasons briefly outlined above that one can exclude such a possibility—Britain will fight on, will defend its island shores, and will do so with reasonable prospect of success.

The one thing which would destroy this prospect of successful resistance would be for America to lose faith and to cease supplying democracy's European outpost with assistance which now more than ever it so vitally needs.

'Liberals' Barred From Studies At U. of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 27 (AP)—The University of Michigan's willingness to admit only democratically minded students received emphasis today in disclosures that several undergraduates had been informed they could not return to campus studies.

Alexander G. Ruthven, President, confirmed that "a small number of students" had been so advised after the American Student Union, reported that seven of its members had been denied readmission.

Other students, Dr. Ruthven said, had received "warnings." The next regular term at the University, now in summer session, begins in the fall.

Dr. Ruthven, in his Commencement address June 15, asserted that the University "welcomes only students who are convinced that democracy is the ideal form of government for a civilized people." He attacked what he called "sophistries built around meaningful but ill-defined phrases such as 'freedom of the press' and 'freedom of speech.'"

The university, he said, will "deal firmly, without fear or favor, with subversive or so-called 'fifth-column' activities."

Applications Pour In For British Children

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that applications for the removal of British children overseas were being made at the rate of 7,000 to 8,000 a day, but that ships now available can carry only about that number monthly.

This source declared the movement was being made in "a fighting spirit" to strengthen Britain as an "island fortress," and not in "a refugee spirit."

Canada Plans Output Of 1,583 Warplanes in '41

LONDON (AP)—Canada's production of warplanes will be 1,028 this year and 1,583 in 1941, an authoritative source disclosed.

The personnel of the Canadian Air Force at the beginning of last month consisted of about 1,389 officers and 10,926 men, this source said.

Ousted King Zog Finds New Refuge in London

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Former King Zog of Albania, Queen Geraldine, and Zog's sisters arrived in London today. They have been living in France.

Paris Keeps Calm Amid Humiliation

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 27—Paris retains its dignity and poise even in its hour of greatest humiliation.

Reaching Paris after traveling through the war-littered and civilian-abandoned battle areas is an experience of suddenly and unexpectedly discovering the ancient value which rises above the current manifestation and wreckage of old values.

Paris was far from normal. Two thirds of its population had fled. The streets were unnaturally quiet and empty. Yet what was left was sufficient to restore faith in the ability of the old values to survive.

The typical concierge, in the last analysis the pillar of Parisian existence, sits calmly as always knitting beside her portal, undeigning even to glance skyward when the great bombers roar over the roofs.

The Luxemburg Gardens on the second Sunday after the occupation were filled with the normal crowd of Parisians, the children, heavily starched in the French tradition, sailing their boats on the pond, except one five-year-old, bound by the older tradition who was wearing a blue velvet sailor suit with kid gloves.

Treated Like Tourists

The Parisian gendarme is magnificent in his manner. He treats the German soldiers exactly as he formerly treated the summer invasion of American tourists. Contrary to the attitude of restraint between the natives and Germans which I found in occupied Prague and Copenhagen, the Parisian and his policeman have an attitude toward the German which mingles curiosity with tolerance to a point where even friendliness is possible.

The relationship which the Parisian and the German established from the outset is based on the firm refusal of the native to allow his life to be seriously disturbed.

The first day the German units camped in the Tuileries Garden, closing the park gates behind them. Curious Parisians promptly opened the gates both for the purpose of seeing the Germans at closer range and because they always have access to the Tuileries. The gates were again closed and again the Parisians matter-of-factly opened them and entered.

Hardships in Evacuation

Trouble is brewing in Paris, but not between Parisians and Germans. There is the greatest resentment against the Government over its indecision and disorganization. It is widely believed that the Government had decided not to defend Paris before the evacuation began, but encouraged evacuation regardless, thus causing widespread and unnecessary dislocation and hardship. There also is sharp protest against some employers who fled, carrying their money along without paying up back wages. Most hotels, restaurants and shops appear to have been left in the hands of minor employees to carry on to the best of their ability.

While the Parisian certainly does not like seeing German uniforms in his city nevertheless he looks upon this as a final proof of the long-alleged corruption and incompetence of his Government and his leading class. Therefore he turns his protest against what he deems as the domestic cause of his humiliation, seeing the German occupation chiefly as a manifestation, rather than a fundamental source of his troubles.

England's Reply Unheard

A corollary, naturally encouraged by German propaganda, is the protest that larger aid was not received from England. There is no evidence that Paris is hearing the British reply, that their dispatch of some 400,000 men came very close to fulfilling the promise of 26 divisions. Nor is France in a mood to look dispassionately at the grave position in which Britain is left by the fact that the French position itself was not stronger.

But even with these somewhat natural reactions against external things, the Parisian today remains preoccupied with what he believes to be his grievances against his own Government and economic leaders.

The occupying German troops are regarded as a temporary and abnormal unpleasantness somewhat as Parisians regarded the American Legionnaires in their famous riotous convention in 1928 except that the German troops are better behaved than the Legionnaires then.

The Future Uncertain

Many charges in these attitudes and conditions are possible in the future when the bulk of the population returns. But judging the situation from the first two weeks of the occupation it seems likely that the seeds sown forecast extensive, perhaps violent, political ferment within France whenever the French are again free to work out their own problems.

Meanwhile there is opportunity to see the French bourgeois taking a Sunday stroll in the park or along the bank of the Seine where the familiar bookstalls are still open, or to plunge into the medieval calm of Notre Dame's placid interior, or watch the continuous quest of the Seine fishermen. All this combines in giving assurance that in this Europe of war, social revolution, and economic upheaval, there still exist certain threads of the continuity of tradition and heritage of the past, certain unchanging indestructible values.

Origin of Axis Tie?

Empress Catherine II, known as The Great, was not a Russian at all, but a German.

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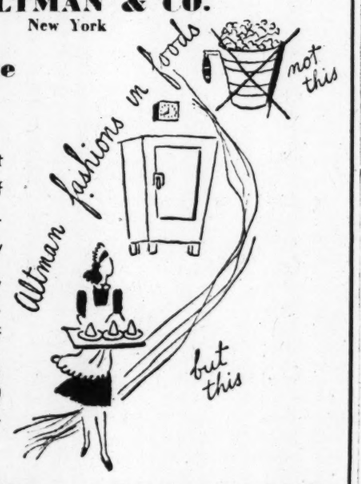

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Soviet End of Nazi-Red Axis Alarmed by 'Partner's' Growing Victories

Work week is extended in big effort to increase industrial output and arms production.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 27—A deep measure of alarm is felt in Soviet Russia over the abrupt termination of the war on land in Western Europe. It grows plainer every day that the victory of one end of the Nazi-Soviet axis does not simplify, but complicates the international situation.

This phrase is the keynote of recent Moscow newspaper articles and radio speeches. Now that the Soviet Union's strategic positions on the Baltic are consolidated by the complete occupation of the Baltic countries, the Kremlin is searching for new ways of insulating their territory and at the same time taking advantage of whatever gains may accrue from the disturbed conditions on the Continent.

Although officially Soviet relations with Germany were never outwardly more cordial and the question of war danger when spoken of is left in abstract terms, there can be little doubt as to whom the Russians fear.

Already Russian and German antagonism in the Balkans breaks through to the surface with increasing frequency. During the past week, while Rumania was swiftly remodeling its national existence on totalitarian lines, the newly arrived Soviet Minister, Vasily Lavrentieff, has been kept cooling his heels awaiting an invitation to present his credentials at the Palace.

Was It a Snub?

Whether this was a deliberate snub or merely due to pressure of other work, the Russians here resent it as well as the fact that Mr. Lavrentieff o nhis arrival was met only by third rank Foreign Office functionaries.

But it has become apparent that Mr. Lavrentieff had considerably more to talk about than the mere formalities of Russian-Rumanian relations.

It has been obvious for some time that the position of Bessarabia has been one of the focal points as Russian diplomacy looks to the South.

It was the potential seriousness of this situation—and the prospect of Russia's seizing the present moment as a likely time for new demands—that apparently led to erroneous reports of armed clashes on the Bessarabian frontier.

But the fact that no such clashes actually took place has not reduced the probability of Russian diplomatic action to augment its position in the Balkans. Nor is the use of armed force, as the means of implementation, entirely excluded.

The puzzle remains, however, whether such an action could possibly be taken with Germany's approval. Many observers believe it more likely that Russian initiative could be more nearly considered in the nature of a counterstroke.

Meanwhile the Russians had been seeking ways to speed up their flagging internal, industrial, and arms production.

In so doing the Russians have been forced to fall back on the old time-worn measures of capitalist countries which were long denounced—longer working hours, fewer rest days, without increased pay.

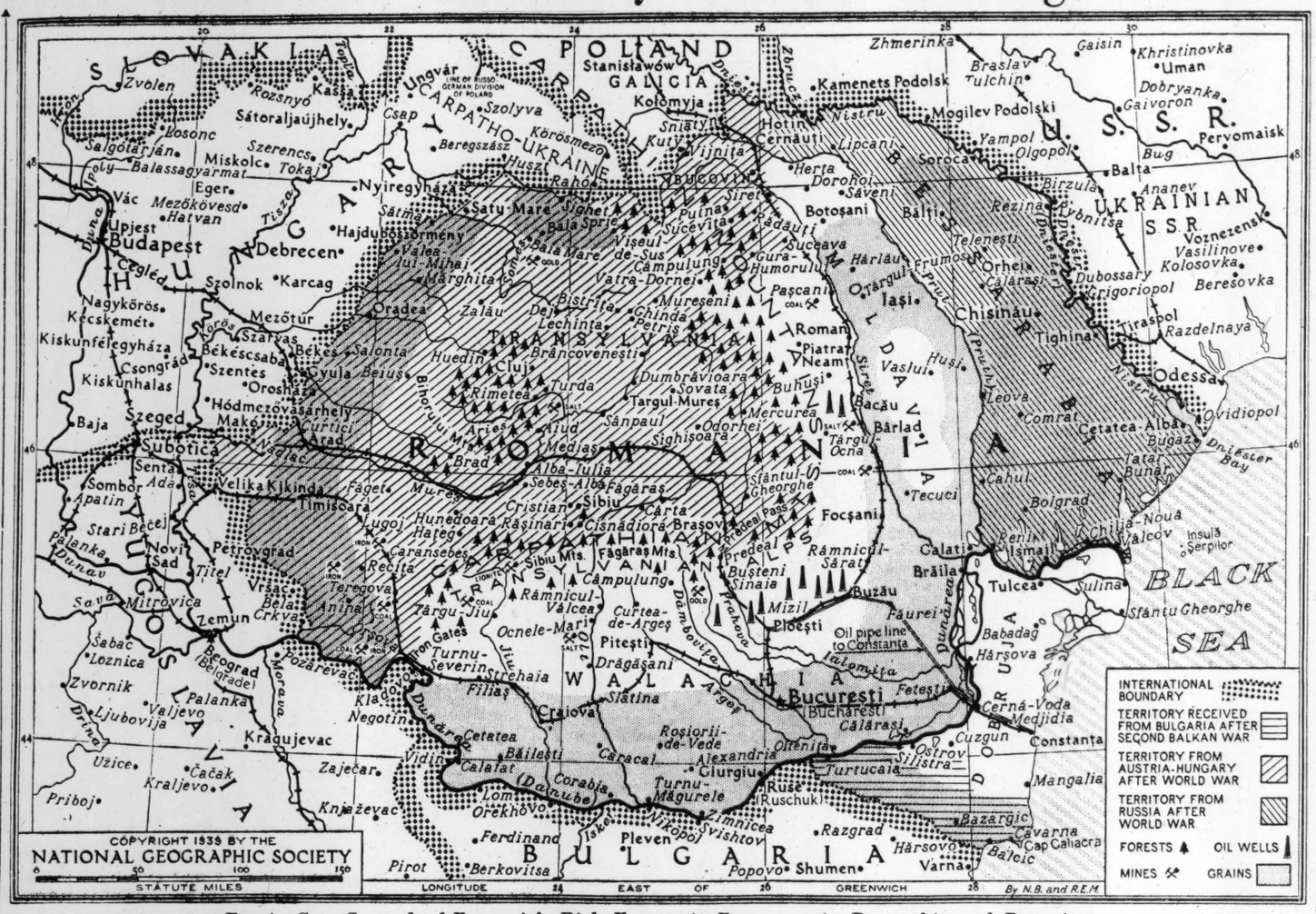
Bureaucratic Methods

Although these measures are doubtless justified by the situation, the methods whereby they have been effected shed light on the bureaucratic ways of the Soviet system and on the Kremlin's reckless contempt for the opinion of its own public.

With scarcely any propaganda "buildup" and no instructions, a joint decision of the Soviet Government and trade union leadership yesterday informed Russian workers that they were to go over from the seven to the eight hour day, and from the six to the seven day week making an average of 40 additional work hours a man a month with no increased pay.

At the same time the workers and employees were deprived of the last shred of personal freedom—the right to change their place of employment at their own will. By the new measure depriving them of this right they are fettered more securely than their serf ancestors ever were.

The fact that this announcement was made simultaneously by Government and trade unions indicates how completely the latter have ceased to exist as champions of the workers' interests.



Russia Gets Control of Rumania's Rich Economic Resources in Bessarabia and Bucovina
Rumanian spelling of place names is used in the map

De Gaulle Assails Failure to Mechanize

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of a French National Commission in London, bitterly attacked French Premier-Marshal Pétain for failure to build a French mechanized force and declared that France "can, and will, be saved only by us here."

Branding the French-German armistice as "dishonorable," de Gaulle, in a French language radiocast over the British Broadcasting System, declared:

"In order to obtain and to accept such an act of enslavement there was no need for you, Marshal Pétain, there was no need for the victor of Verdun—anyone would have done."

Replying to Premier Pétain's attack on de Gaulle and the London commission, the general declared that "France has been struck down, not by the number of German effectives, not by their superior courage, but by the enemy's mechanized force, with all its offensive power and maneuverability."

General de Gaulle, who advocated mechanization of the French Army long before the war broke out last September, declared all the combatants realized the superiority of the German panzer forces.

General de Gaulle concluded: "France will rise again, we shall recreate France."

Help in Straits

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—"Unreserved co-operation" of French communities in the Straits Settlements and Malay States with Great Britain in continuation of the war is assured, the British Governor and High Commissioner there has messaged.

Weygand Order

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—The Swiss Radio said last night that Gen. Maxime Weygand had issued an order of the day to the French Army, saying:

"France's honor is untouched. . . . Your sacrifice will not be in vain."

The order reads:

"After numerous and continuous battles you have received the order to cease fighting. Although we were not lucky, you have fought bravely. . . . "France's honor is untouched. The fulfillment of your duties may give you confidence in the fate of France, which has suffered in past centuries. Be faithful and united. Your sacrifice will not be in vain."

Rehabilitation

LONDON, June 27 (AP) — The French Government of Marshal Pétain is absorbed in returning France to peace conditions, particularly organizing supplies throughout the country, Havas, French news agency, reported in a delayed Bordeaux dispatch received here today.

Members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies met Tuesday to consider the refugee problem and return of soldiers to civilian life. By resolutions they declared "unfailing loyalty to Marshal Pétain, head of the French Government."

France Blockaded

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Great Britain has extended her blockade to include France, and ships to and from French ports now are liable to be stopped and searched, a British radio report heard by the National Broadcasting Company said today.

The report also said "as the German occupation extends . . . to the Spanish border, boats leaving Spanish or Portuguese ports are liable to interception and will be subject to the usual procedure" of contraband control.

Egypt's Attitude

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 27 (AP)—Formation of a coalition Cabinet which will make a new declaration on Egypt's war attitude was expected today as King Farouk studied the proposals of party leaders.

Details of an agreement reached by heads of the various parties in four days of conferences at Cairo were handed to the King by Abdel Wahab Talaat Pasha, Deputy Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

On the economic side of the troubled Egyptian picture, importers and exporters, facing huge losses because American shipping is barred from the Mediterranean, were seeking a new trade route to America.

Indo-China Change

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Governors General of French Indo-China and Madagascar have been replaced by the Pétain Government of France, according to reports received here.

The effect of the ordered changes is not yet clear. Much will depend on how such French officers react to the authority of the Bordeaux Government or whether they decide to ignore its orders and throw their lot with British-led resistance on the part of the French Colonial Empire.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Sunday, June 30:
Evening 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
The beam antennae will be directed toward South America.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Service, 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Reading Aloud from the Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Naval Air Base Takes Form With Landing Field and Pier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The great $15,000,000 southeastern naval air base is rapidly taking shape on the banks of the Saint Johns river a few miles south of Jacksonville. The addition of 300 WPA men brings total force of workers to 1,000

Figures in the office of Comdr. Carl H. Cotter, in charge of the work, reveal that great strides have been made in the past nine months on the 3,260-acre tract. Work in the dredge-fill area is about 70 per cent complete. Sand pumped from the river is used to fill low spots for the plane landing area. Total fill needed amounts to 2,000,000 cubic yards. Foundations of three giant storehouses are ready, and structural steel is going up on the aircraft storehouse. Foundations on one seaplane hangar are complete, and piles are being driven for the foundation of the other. Concrete pilings are going down in the river for the 500-foot concrete pier. Steel piles are going in for the seaplane ramps. Concrete is being poured for the steel bulkheads along the river.

Clearing and grubbing job of the landing area is making good progress, with the landing circle work 75 per cent complete. Piles are being driven for the utility hangar and repair shop. In the Sherwood Forest area, where nine senior officers' houses are being built and foundations for three towers are being poured. The site has been cleared where six powder magazines will be erected. Construction is now directed to the barracks, the mess hall, the brig, and the bakery building.

Coster-Musica Kin Files in Bankruptcy

NEW YORK (AP)—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Federal Court by Leonard C. Jenkins, brother-in-law of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica, who was accused of inflating the assets of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., oy $21,000,000.

The petition listed liabilities of $5,008,232 and no assets. Among liabilities Mr. Jenkins listed a $5,000,000 suit against him and others by Trustees of McKesson & Robbins.

Mr. Jenkins pleaded guilty to Federal mail fraud charges growing out of the McKesson case and received a suspended sentence.

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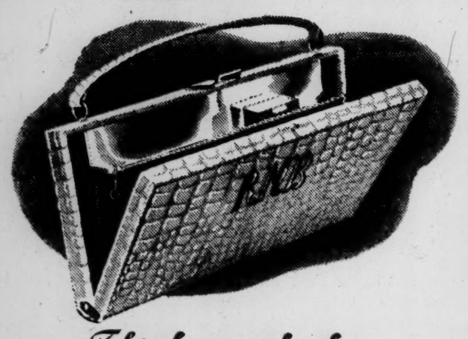
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Platform Unanimously Adopted by Republican Party in Convention

'Americanism, Preparedness And Peace' Is Its Slogan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—The Republican platform, as adopted by the National Convention, follows:

The Republican Party, in representative convention assembled, submits to the people of the United States the following declaration of its principles and purposes:

We state our general objectives in the simple and comprehensive words of the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

Those objectives as there stated are these:

"To form a more perfect Union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquillity; provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Meeting within the shadow of Independence Hall, where those words were written, we solemnly reaffirm them as a perfect statement of the ends for which we as a party propose to plan and to labor.

I

The record of the Roosevelt Administration is a record of failure to attain any one of those essential objectives.

Instead of leading us into more perfect union the Administration has deliberately fanned the flames of class hatred.

Instead of the establishment of justice the Administration has sought the subjection of the judiciary to executive discipline and domination.

Instead of insuring domestic tranquillity the Administration has made impossible the normal friendly relation between employers and employees and has even succeeded in alienating both the great divisions of organized labor.

Instead of providing for the common defense the Administration, notwithstanding the expenditure of billions of our dollars, has left the Nation unprepared to resist foreign attack.

Instead of promoting the general welfare the Administration has domesticated the deficit, doubled the debt, imposed taxes where they do the greatest economic harm, and used public money for partisan political advantage.

Instead of the blessings of liberty the Administration has imposed upon us a regime of regimentation which has deprived the individual of his freedom and has made of America a shackled giant.

II

Wholly ignoring these great objectives as solemnly declared by the people of the United States, the New Deal Administration has for seven long years whirled in a turmoil of shifting, contradictory and overlapping administrations and policies. Confusion has reigned supreme. The only steady, undeviating characteristic has been the relentless expansion of the power of the Federal Government over the everyday life of the farmer, the industrial worker and the business man.

The emergency demands organization—not confusion. It demands free and intelligent cooperation — not incompetent domination. It demands a change.

The New Deal Administration has failed America.

It has failed by seducing our people to become continuously dependent upon government, thus weakening their morale and quenching the traditional American spirit.

It has failed by viciously attacking our industrial system and sapping its strength and vigor.

It has failed by attempting to send our Congress home during the world's most tragic hour, so that we might be eased into the war by word or deed during the absence of our elected representatives from Washington.

It has failed by disclosing military details of our equipment to foreign powers over protests by the heads of our armed defense.

It has failed by ignoring the lessons of fact concerning modern, mechanized, armed defense.

In these and countless other ways, the New Deal Administration has either deliberately deceived the American people or proved itself incompetent longer to handle the affairs of our government.

The zero hour is here. America must prepare at once to defend our shores, our homes, our lives and our most cherished ideals.

To establish a first line of defense we must place in official positions men of faith who put America first and who are determined that her governmental and economic system be kept unimpaired.

Our national defense must be so strong that no unfriendly power shall ever set foot on American soil. To assure this strength our national economy, the sure basis of America's defense, must be free of unwarranted government interference.

Only a strong and sufficiently prepared America can speak words of reassurance and hope to the liberty-loving peoples of the world.

Lodge Summarizes Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 27

Keeping a promise made in his first sentence, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts summed up the platform for the Republican Convention last night in few words. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Delegates: I am going to give you the shortest speech of the convention. The highlights of the Republican platform:

The Republican Party stands for Americanism, preparedness and peace; no foreign war; an Army and Navy so strong that no unfriendly power can successfully attack America or its essential outposts. The people of the United States feel and express a sympathetic interest in all oppressed peoples everywhere who are struggling to obtain or maintain their homes and their liberties. National defense is vital to our existence as a nation of free people. A free economy is necessary in war as in peace upon this foundation.

We pledge ourselves to carry out the following:

1. Idle men, idle capital and idle farms will be put to work to create new wealth and profits, insure stable government and greater purchasing power among all our people.
2. Local control of unemployment relief with Federal grants on the basis of greatest needs, thus wiping out waste and politics, and placing larger share of the relief dollar in the hands of the man on relief. No one to go cold and hungry in America.
3. Increased security for the aged and a real chance and a real job for those in early life who have been forgotten.
4. Sound collective bargaining. Team-work between employer and employee and protection of the rights of labor.
5. Fairness to all agricultural producers, a market for the American farmers with provision for soil conservation, reclamation and sound rural credit.
6. A tariff policy, scientifically devised, which will protect American labor, industry and agriculture.
7. Sound money, with control of the currency vested in Congress as provided in the Constitution.
8. Conservation of the public credit and economy in governmental expenditures without sacrificing the needs of the people.
9. Government jobs on the basis of merit and not through political influence.
10. Equality of opportunity in the industrial and political life of the Nation regardless of race, color, or creed.
11. No third term for any President. Thank you.

National Defense

The Republican Party is firmly opposed to involving this nation in foreign war.

We are still suffering from the ill effects of the last World War —a war which cost us a twenty-four billion dollar increase in our national debt, billions of uncollectible foreign debts and the complete upset of our economic system, in addition to the loss of human life and irreparable damage to the health of thousands of our boys.

The present National Administration has already spent for all purposes more than fifty-four billion dollars, has boosted the national debt and current Federal taxes to an all-time high, and yet by the President's own admission we are still wholly unprepared to defend our country, its institutions and our individual liberties in a war that threatens to engulf the whole world, and this in spite of the fact that foreign wars have been in progress for two years or more and that military information concerning these wars and the rearmament programs of the warring nations has been at all times available to the National Administration through its diplomatic and other channels.

The Republican Party stands for Americanism, preparedness and peace. We accordingly fasten upon the New Deal full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequences of involvement in war.

We declare for the prompt, orderly and realistic building of our national defense to the point at which we shall be able not only to defend the United States, its possessions and essential outposts from foreign attack, but also efficiently to uphold in war the Monroe Doctrine. To this task the Republican Party pledges itself when entrusted with national authority.

In the meantime, we shall support all necessary and proper defense measures proposed by the Administration in its belated effort to make up for lost time; but we deplore explosive utterances by the President directed at other governments, which serve to imperil our peace, and we condemn all Executive acts and proceedings which might lead to war without the authorization of the Congress of the United States.

Our sympathies have been profoundly disturbed by invasion of unoffending countries and of disaster to nations whose ideals most closely resemble our own. We favor the extension to all peoples fighting for liberty, or whose liberty is threatened, of such aid as shall not be in violation of international law or inconsistent with the requirements of our own national defense.

We believe that the spirit which should animate our entire defensive policy is determination to preserve not our material interests merely, but those liberties which are the priceless heritage of America.

Employment

The New Deal's failure to solve the problem of unemployment and revive opportunity for our youth presents a major challenge to representative government and free enterprise. We propose to recreate opportunity for the youth of America and put our idle millions back to work in private industry, business and agriculture. We propose to eliminate needless administrative restrictions, thus restoring lost motion to the wheels of individual enterprise.

Relief

We shall remove waste, discrimination and politics from relief through administration by the States with Federal grants-in-aid on a fair and nonpolitical basis, thus giving the man and woman on relief a larger share of the funds appropriated.

Social Security

We favor the extension of necessary old-age benefits on an earmarked pay-as-you-go basis to the extent that the revenues raised for this purpose will permit. We favor the extension of the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act, wherever practicable, to those groups and classes not now included.

For such groups as may thus be covered we favor a system of unemployment compensation with experience rating provisions, aimed at protecting the worker in the regularity of his employment and providing adequate compensation for reasonable periods when that regularity of employment is interrupted. The administration should be left with the States with a minimum of Federal control.

Labor

The Republican Party has always protected the American worker.

We shall maintain labor's right of free organization and collective bargaining.

We believe that peace and prosperity at home require harmony, teamwork, and understanding in all relations between worker and employer. When differences arise they should be settled directly and voluntarily across the table.

Recent disclosures respecting the administration of the National Labor Relations Act require that this act be amended in fairness to employers and all groups of employees so as to provide true freedom for, and orderliness in, self-organization and collective bargaining.

Agriculture

A prosperous and stable agriculture is the foundation of our economic structure. Its preservation is a national and nonpolitical social problem not yet solved, despite many attempts. The farmer is entitled to a profit-price for his products.

The Republican Party will put into effect such governmental policies, temporary and permanent, as will establish and maintain an equitable balance between labor, industry, and agriculture by expanding industrial and business activity, eliminating unemployment, lowering production costs, thereby creating increased consumer buying power for agricultural products.

Until this balance has been attained we propose to provide benefit payments, based upon a widely applied, constructive soil-conservation program free from government-dominated production control, but administered, as far as practicable, by farmers themselves; to restrict the major benefits of these payments to operators of family-type farms; to continue all present benefit payments until our program becomes operative; and to eliminate the present extensive and costly bureaucratic interference.

We shall provide incentive payments, when necessary, to encourage increased production of agricultural commodities, adaptable to our soil and climate, not now produced in sufficient quantities for our home markets, and will stimulate the use and processing of all farm products in industry as raw materials.

We shall promote a co-operative system of adequate farm credit, at lowest interest rates commensurate with the cost of money, supervised by an independent governmental agency, with ultimate farmer ownership and control; farm commodity loans to facilitate orderly marketing and stabilize farm income; the expansion of sound, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative associations; and the support of educational and extension programs to achieve more efficient production and marketing.

We shall foster government refinancing, where necessary, of the heavy Federal farm debt load through an agency segregated from co-operative credit.

We shall promote a national land use program for Federal acquisition, without dislocation of local tax returns, of nonproductive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease subject to approval of the States concerned; and the disposition of such lands to appropriate public uses, including watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation, erosion control and the conservation of wild life.

We advocate a foreign-trade policy which will end one-man tariff making, afford effective protection to farm products, regain our export markets and assure an American price level for the domestically consumed portion of our export crops.

We favor effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary standards equal to our own domestic standards.

We approve the orderly development of reclamation and irrigation, project by project and as conditions justify.

We promise adequate assistance to rural communities suffering disasters from flood, drought and other natural causes.

We shall promote stabilization of agricultural income through intelligent management of accumulated surpluses, and through the development of outlets by supplying those in need at home and abroad.

Tariff and Trade

We are threatened by unfair competition in world markets and by the invasion of our home markets, especially by the products of state-controlled foreign economies.

We believe in tariff protection for agriculture, labor and industry as essential to our American standard of living. The measure of protection shall be determined by scientific methods, with due regard to the interest of the consumer.

We shall explore every possibility of reopening the channels of international trade through negotiations so conducted as to produce genuine reciprocity and expand our exports.

We condemn the manner in which the so-called reciprocal trade agreements of the New Deal have been put into effect without adequate hearings, with undue haste, without proper consideration of our domestic producers and without Congressional approval. These defects we shall correct.

Money

The Congress should reclaim its constitutional powers over money, and withdraw the President's arbitrary authority to manipulate the currency, establish bimetallism, issue redeemable paper money and debase the gold and silver coinage. We shall repeal the Thomas Inflation Amendment of 1933 and the (foreign) Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and take all possible steps to preserve the value of the Government's huge holdings of gold and reintroduce gold into circulation.

Jobs and Money

Believing it possible to keep the securities market clean without paralyzing it, we indorse the principle of truth in securities in the Securities Act. To get billions of idle dollars and a multitude of idle men back to work and to promote national defense, these acts should be revised and the policies of the commission changed to encourage the flow of private capital into industry.

Taxation

Public spending has trebled under the New Deal, while tax burdens have doubled. Huge taxes are necessary to pay for New Deal waste and for neglected national defense. We shall revise the tax system and remove those practices which impede recovery and shall apply policies which stimulate enterprise. We shall not use the taxing power as an instrument of punishment or to secure objectives not otherwise obtainable under existing law.

Public Credit

With urgent need for adequate defense, the people are burdened by a direct and contingent debt exceeding fifty billion dollars. Twenty-nine billions of this debt has been created by New Deal borrowings during the past seven years. We pledge ourselves to conserve the public credit for all essential purposes by levying taxation sufficient to cover necessary civil expenditure, a substantial part of the defense cost, and the interest and retirement of the national debt.

Spending

Millions of men and women still out of work after seven years of excessive spending refute the New Deal theory that "deficit spending" is the way to prosperity and jobs. Our American system of private enterprise, if permitted to go to work, can rapidly increase the wealth, income and standard of living of all the people. We solemnly pledge that public expenditures, other than those required for future national defense and relief, shall be cut to levels necessary for the essential services of government.

Equal Rights

We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women.

Negro

We pledge that our American citizens of Negro descent shall be given a square deal in the economic and political life of this Nation. Discrimination in the civil service, the Army and Navy and all other branches of the Government must cease. To enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness universal suffrage must be made effective for the Negro citizen. Mob violence shocks the conscience of the Nation and legislation to curb this evil should be enacted.

Un-American

We vigorously condemn the New Deal encouragement of various groups that seek to change the American form of government by means outside the Constitution. We condemn the appointment of members of such un-American groups to high positions of trust in the National Government. The development of the treacherous so-called fifth-column, as it has operated in war-stricken countries, should be a solemn warning to America. We pledge the Republican Party to get rid of such borers from within.

Immigration

We favor the strict enforcement of all laws controlling the entry of aliens. The activities of undesirable aliens should be investigated, and those who seek to change by force and violence the American form of government should be deported.

Veterans

We pledge adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country, and for their widows, orphans, and dependents.

Indians

We pledge an immediate and final settlement of all Indian claims between the Government and the Indian citizenship of the Nation.

Hawaii

Hawaii, sharing the Nation's obligations equally with the several States, is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule; and to equality with the several States in the rights of her citizens and in the application of our national laws.

Business

We shall encourage a healthy, confident, and growing private enterprise, confine government activity to essential public services, and regulate business only so as to protect consumer, employee, and investor and without restricting the production of more and better goods at low prices.

Monopoly

Since the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act by the Republican Party, we have consistently fought to preserve free competition with regulation to prevent abuse. New Deal policy fosters government monopoly, restricts production and fixes prices. We shall enforce antitrust legislation without prejudice or discrimination. We condemn the use or threatened use of criminal indictments to obtain through consent decrees objectives not contemplated by law.

Competition

We promise to reduce to the minimum Federal competition with business. We pledge ourselves to establish honest accounting and representation by every agency of the Federal Government and to continue only those enterprises whose maintenance is clearly in the public interest.

Free Speech

The principles of a free press and free speech as established by the Constitution should apply to the radio. Federal regulation of the radio is necessary in view of the natural limitations of wavelengths, but this gives no excuse for censorship. We oppose the use of licensing to establish arbitrary controls. Licenses should be revocable only when, after public hearings, due cause for cancellation is shown.

Small Business

The New Deal policy of interference and arbitrary regulation has injured all business, but especially small business. We promise to encourage the small business. We promise to encourage the small business man by removing unnecessary bureaucratic regulations and interference.

Exchanges

We favor regulation of stock and commodity exchanges. They should be accorded the fullest measure of self-control consistent with the discharge of their public trust and the prevention of abuse.

Insurance

We condemn the New Deal attempts to destroy the confidence of our people in private insurance institutions. We favor continuance of regulation of insurance by the several States.

Reorganization

We shall re-establish in the Federal Civil Service a real merit system on a truly competitive basis and extend it to all nonpolicy-forming positions.

We pledge ourselves to enact legislation standardizing and simplifying quasi-judicial and administrative agencies to insure adequate notice and hearing, impartiality, adherence to the rules of evidence and full judicial review of all questions of law and fact.

Our greatest protection against totalitarian government is the American system of checks and balances. The constitutional distribution of legislative, executive and judicial functions is essential to the preservation of this system. We pledge ourselves to make it the basis of all our policies affecting the organization and operation of our republican form of government.

Third Term

To insure against the overthrow of our American system of government we favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms.

Faith Pledge

The acceptance of the nominations made by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program here set forth.

We earnestly urge all patriotic men and women, regardless of former affiliations, to unite with us in the support of our declaration of principles to the end that "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth."

Republicans Bind Candidate

Continued from Page 1

was most widely sponsored by the traditional isolationists and most enthusiastically approved by the congressional isolationists. The platform was passionately read to the assembled delegates by isolationist Herbert K. Hyde of Oklahoma; it was seconded by the leader of the isolationists on the Resolutions Committee, Wayland Brooks of Illinois; it was supported by Isolationist Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and it was indorsed from the rostrum by isolationist Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York.

To aid agriculture the Republicans proposed "benefit payments based upon a widely-applied, constructive soil conservation program free from government-dominated production control." This plank appears to differ little from prevailing farm policy other than to reduce what it describes as "extensive and costly bureaucratic interference."

On tariffs the platform affirms that it supports the principle of the reciprocal trade treaties, condemns only "the manner" in which they have been negotiated, advocates "tariff protection for agriculture, labor, and industry" and hopes to reopen "the channels of international trade."

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Women Helped Build Republican Platform

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—The New Republican platform includes the most far-reaching plank on equality of the sexes ever adopted by any political party.

The plank reads:

"We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women."

Its inclusion climaxes two decades of campaigning on the part of the National Woman's Party, abetted recently by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Women who fought for suffrage and believe the equal rights amendment is the way to "finish the job" of establishing equality of the sexes, were overjoyed as they heard their plank read from the rostrum for the first time in any convention.

Miss Doris Stevens, militant feminist who was jailed during the 1919 suffrage campaign for picketing the White House, credited the recognition of women's rights to the present world crisis.

"Honors for this," she declared, "go to Senator George Wharton Pepper and Alf M. Landon." It is hard to contemplate national conscription of young women and not guarantee them their rights in the Constitution. This is the final affirmation that women are to be accepted as citizens with full rights."

Pointing out that the equal rights amendment would nullify all existing protective labor laws for women, Miss Stevens added, "Protection usually means invading one's rights. Hitler's shocking 'protection' of European nations has been a profound develation of the philosophy of the National Woman's Party."

Other national women's organizations were equally successful in getting their planks into the platform, though there was no woman on the 53-member committee.

"Women Voters" Effective

Miss Florence Kerlin, Legislative Secretary of the National League of Women Voters, expressed the satisfaction of her organization when they heard certain phrases of their tariff and merit system planks being adopted by the convention.

The League had asked a tariff policy "based on scientific research." The platform calls for "a tariff policy, scientifically devised, which will protect American labor, industry, and agriculture." The Platform Committee deplored the lack of Congressional approval of the Hull pacts and promised that "the defects" will be corrected.

These women voters' own language was adopted in the Republican merit system plank promising re-establishment in the Federal civil service of a "real merit system on a truly competitive basis," and its extension "to all nonpolicy-forming positions."

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs submitted a plank guaranteeing the right of women to work, designed to offset recent bills in various states attempting to limit the employment of married women. This specific plank was not included in the platform, but would be covered by the equal rights amendment, which has been approved by the Business Women's Federation. Nevertheless, Miss Jane Todd, New York delegate and Chairman of the special committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, issued the following statement:

"The failure of the Republican platform to guarantee to women the right to work in public or private employment without regard to marital status was a keen disappointment. It showed decidedly the need for women members on the Resolutions Committee.

Fight Returns to States

"The fight will now return to the states where every effort will be made to protect the married woman's right to work."

The National League of Women Voters has long been a strenuous opponent of the equal rights amendment and presumably they will continue to fight it when it comes up before Congress. They argue that the few discriminations remaining on the statute books should be removed individually and not by a constitutional amendment. Also they believe in such protective measures for women as minimum wage and no-night-work laws. Such measures would be unconstitutional if the equal rights amendment is adopted and ratified.

At this convention the League relaxed its opposition to the Woman's Party amendment in the strenuous effort to get its civil service and tariff planks into the platform.

The numerous peace workers who have been attending a "lobby school" here this week under the direction of Miss Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, found some slight satisfaction in the Republican Party's firm opposition to the involvement of the United States in war, but was unsuccessful in its attempt to get anticonscription and aid to European refugees planks included.

Though women had no part in the actual drafting of the Republican platform, several were given places on the other major convention committees.

Women on Committees

On the Committee of Permanent Organization are: Mrs. Mary E. Farnsworth of Connecticut, Mrs. George A. Spear of Minnesota, Mrs. Helen Essex of New York, Mrs. Fred Mann of North Dakota, Mrs. Caroline M. Huber of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Eugene E. Robertson of Alaska, and Mrs. Louise Hunter Snow of the District of Columbia.

There are four women on the Rules Committee: Mrs. F. G. Tallman of Delaware, Mrs. Grace T. Batchelder of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Marion F. Yatman of the District of Columbia.

Women seconders for presidential nominees included: Mrs. Grace Norriss of Burlington, Vt., for Thomas E. Dewey; Miss Adele Arbo of Los Angeles, for Frank Gannett; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Scranton, Pa., for Gov. Arthur S. James; Mrs. A. S. Natwick of Washougal, Washington, for Robert A. Taft, and Miss Ann Stuart of St. Paul., Minn., for Wendell Willkie.

Nine new women joined the 44 re-elected women on the Republican National Committee at an informal conference called by Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistance Chairman. The new members are: Mrs. Theodore Holman of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Alfred Williams of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Clifford A. Parsons of Ruby, Ariz.; Mrs. Charles B. Warren of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Pearl Bridegum of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Victor Remley of Liberty, Mo.; Mrs. George T. Gerlinger of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Jovett Ross Todd of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. John E. Messervy of Charleston, S. C.

Some Light on Dark Horses at G. O. P. Convention

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Presidential Hopefuls

(1) Hanford McNider of Iowa; (2) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio; (3) Frank E. Gannett of New York; (4) Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania; (5) Representative Bruce Barton of New York; (6) Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon; (7) Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court; (8) Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts; (9) Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; (10) Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. These ten men are among the many presidential possibilities.

Presentation of Willkie Brings Climax

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA, June 26—It is 10 minutes after 10 p. m., Philadelphia daylight saving time. It is the big moment of the nominating part of the Republican National Convention. Representative Charles A. Halleck is nominating a man whose name in a few minutes is going to lift the roof off the tremendous Convention Hall—Wendell Willkie.

It is hard to describe this scene. Right up to the roof of this vast elliptical building seats are packed. If we could look through the mist changing like a luminous haze in the glare of klieg lights we could see the individual rows and aisles fading off into perspective. But a blue haze stops the sight. We can see what lies closer at hand, the nominating speaker standing on the platform that extends out onto the floor of the hall like an elongated prow of a ship. Right before him are a batch of microphones. Behind him, sitting casually on the iron rail like a senior on the Yale fence is stocky little Joe Martin, Minority Floor Leader of the House and Permanent Chairman of this Convention.

The audience is cheering Mr. Halleck's points. This is about the first of the nominating speeches that can be clearly heard. There is an element of tension, of suspense, in this hall now that has not existed before. One feels instinctively that some crisis is approaching.

It is 20 minutes past 10. In the pine bench section where the press is seated the Halleck "texts" have just been handed out. He is near the close. You can smell the turpentine in these pine boards as the speech proceeds and the typical convention smell that is a compound of dust, moist palms and hot dogs. But now—

It has come. Mr. Halleck yells it out!

"There's a man big enough to be President of the United States—Wendell Lewis Willkie!"

There is a pause in which you might say "presidential nomination" twice. Then the noise starts. The organ peals out. The press section rises, first to their seats, then to the pine benches.

"It's a fight, it's a fight," cries the nearest reporter. This writer sits alone amidst a forest of legs. As the noiseless typewriter in its muffled tones records this story shouts from above tell what is going on.

It appears that the marching Willkie-ites have kidnapped the New York banner, that they are attempting to kidnap other banners. Now let us climb to the table on our own account to look around.

Standards In Demand

The galleryites are in an uproar. There is no doubt of their sympathies. This convention layout is different from that of 1936, from that of 1932. The aisles are smaller, the bands reduced; every impediment has been put in the way of floor ovations. But this bottled up mass enthusiasm is effervescing just the same in all the space available. The crowds are rocking back and forth. A great cheer goes up as the Rhode Island banner falters and moves into the aisle. The organ stops at 10:28 as a signal for the cheers to stop, but instead it is a signal for them to commence. They have just started.

Only a trickle of delegates can move in the cramped aisles, in single file, proceeding at two miles an hour. At their places the state delegations fight off raids on their banners. Policemen, cameramen, and delegates are milling now about the Virginia standard in a mixed free-for-all.

There goes the frame of another standard held aloft with the name of the state torn out of it. It is like a Harvard football crowd parading with a piece of the Yale goal post. "He's up, he's down—he's down; no, he's up," cry the nearby newsmen, watching one of the struggles. Right by this writer now the husky police are efficiently ejecting a struggling white-clothed figure. We don't know anything about him except that he wants Willkie very badly.

The crowds are shouting louder now. Chairman Martin hits the desk with his huge gavel, the size of a hunk of drain pipe. The audience takes it as an incentive to cheer harder. He appeals—"Will the Convention come to order?" "No," shouts the gallery crowd. Bang, bang, bang, goes the gavel. "We—want—Willkie," chants back the crowd. This is a stampede if ever this writer saw one.

Now it is 10:36 and the band is pounding again. The popular shouts make the hall tremble right up to the last iron girder.

Police Go Into Action

But now Mr. Martin means business. It's a long night ahead and the seconding speeches are yet to come. He makes a request hardly ever heard at a political convention, "Will the police kindly clear the aisles?" Two minutes later, now, and the delegates in front are beginning to take seats. You can see the Willkie folk hate to quit. They are afraid the nomination which they think is rightly theirs will be taken away from them. The chant begins all over again. "We want Willkie."

This reporter, with his pencilled notes, is back now in his seat again. It is 10:40, and it is all over. Chairman Martin has got his way. The seconding speeches start and the Convention goes on.

But it will never be the same again. The Willkie explosion has come. This Convention is different now. You can see what the galleries think! Either Wendell Willkie gets the nomination or the nomination won't be worth much. Bitternesses will be left which bode no good for the Party.

Many Placed in Nomination at Convention

Continued from Page 1

light for the guidance of free men everywhere."

Referring to the New Deal, Mr. O'Brian declared:

"Underlying our sense of grief at the tragedies being enacted before our eyes in Europe today, is the deeper feeling of humiliation and resentment over the present impotent condition of our great Republic."

Representative James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York put Frank Gannett's name in nomination with the comment that in the preparedness drive "we are embarking upon this tremendous and vital undertaking with a debt already incurred of $45,000,000,000," and he demanded, "can we forget who is responsible for this?"

Grove Patterson, Toledo newspaper editor, in an effective speech nominating Senator Robert A Taft, traced the latter's Ohio political career and directed an oblique thrust at Wendell L. Willkie by commenting that "he is no newcomer to the stage of public affairs." He added, a minute later, that he is "an amazing vote-getter."

Speaking of his determination Mr. Patterson recalled that Mr. Taft "early advocated repeal of the arms embargo" and despite the receipts of 70,000 telegrams, nearly all adverse to repeal, "he held unswervingly to his principles while bitter isolationists were attacking the neutrality bill." It was "characteristic of his proverbial courage that he did not change his mind," he said, and continued:

"With a knowledge of foreign problems he has the serenity, the calm assurance, the quality of imperturbability which can only characterize a man who knows the answers, a man who, in a crisis knows what to do. He is equipped for the hour in which we live."

Among all the nominating speeches, that of Representative Charles A. Halleck in behalf of Mr. Willkie caused the greatest furore. At times it brought hisses and booes from opponents while its sharp phrases and colloquial form of address brought ovations from the pro-Willkie galleries. Mr. Halleck departed from tradition by coming out and mentioning the name of his candidate in the second paragraph, instead of building up artificial suspense with a "man-who" address.

Speaks of "Tidal Wave"

Anti-Willkie groups jeered Mr. Halleck's statement that Willkie had had no campaign chest.

"In less than nine weeks, by voluntary effort, without a political organization, and with no campaign fund," he said, "this man has been taken up by the people in every walk of life and in every corner of the land."

He referred to the fact that till recently Mr. Willkie was registered as a Democrat.

"Is the Republican Party a closed corporation?" he demanded. "Do you have to be born in it? Mr. Chairman, we do not run the Republican Party on the basis of seniority."

Saying he had been in Philadelphia for two weeks "riding in front of a tidal wave the like of which has never been known in national politics," he wound up:

"I see now a more desperate competition—a competition between two different ways of life—the totalitarian and the free. Fellow delegates, to win the competition we must be strong. Only the strong can be free. If Hitler can build a stronger system than ours, we shall lose that competition to Hitler. Our way of life will be liquidated.

"Already the New Deal, impotent to compete against the rising totalitarians, has made a move to ward drafting the manhood of this country. This is exactly the opposite direction from the one in which we ought to move.

"The only way we can compete against a competitor is to make our own system work in its own way better than the competitor's system. This is my vision. Millions of people in this country have seen it, and millions more will follow."

MacNider, Vandenberg

First to be placed in nomination this morning was Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former National Commander of the American Legion, one-time Assistant Secretary of State. Verne Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, editor, offered his name to the Convention.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan was placed in nomination by Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, who said, "His presidential stature has been universally recognized for years." A six-minute demonstration followed, continuing until Chairman Martin rapped for order.

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire was hailed by his nominator, Representative Foster Stearns, as a "son of New England" who is the "embodiment of those American virtues of which we are proudest, and who can combat the flabbiness and cynicism which has been weakening our national stamina."

Senator Charles L. McNary was offered as Oregon's favorite son by Judge William A. Edwall, a former Member of Congress, who praised him as a leader "of close and critical insight into all aspects of national and international matters" whose record in the Senate justifies his elevation to the White House.

Early Days of Radio Recalled By Televising of Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—Between 50,000 and 60,000 people within a 75 to 80 mile radius of New York City are experiencing the thrill of being the first people to witness a national convention via television.

Two decades ago the voice of Warren G. Harding was picked up and transmitted to the country on the first crude radio broadcasting apparatus. Four years later the first real conventon broadcasts were heard generally.

Today it's the infant television that threatens to take the spotlight from radio.

Two companies—the National Broadcasting Company and Philco, associated with the Mutual Broadcasting chain—are televising the Convention. A switch board full of telephone calls indicate successful reception.

NBC has four cameras, two in the convention auditorium, one outside in the street and one in a studio. Philco has two on the platform and one in a studio.

Images are carried by cable to New York where they are rebroadcast, reaching an audience that extends from southern Massachusetts to northern Pennsylvania.

At present there are only about 4,000 receiving sets in the New York City area but most of them are in clubs or public places where large audiences gather around the tiny screen.

Feminine politicians are getting their first instructions in how to dress and act for television. Light collar close to the face, attractive hat or well-done coiffure and no hat, as much vivacity as possible—those are the instructions.

Miss Mela Underwood is doing the interviewing of women for NBC. Philco has Ruth DeYoung Kohler, Chicago newspaperwoman, daughter-in-law of the former Governor of Wisconsin. Among the women politicians who have had their first experience in being televised are Miss Marion Martin, Republican women's division chief; Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, wife of the presidential aspirant; Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, California aviatrix; Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, mother of the Governor of Rhode Island; Mrs. Chester Bolton, Ohio Congresswoman; and Mrs. Anne Wheaton, Republican women's publicity chief.

Convention in Silent Prayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—With bowed heads, the 2,000 delegates and vast audience attending the Republican National Convention stood and prayed in silence as Dr. Frank Forest Bunker, C. S., Christian Science Committee on Publication for the District of Columbia, pronounced the invocation at the opening of the session here this morning.

Dr. Bunker began by stating: "Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said: 'All Christian churches have one bond of unity, one nucleus or point of convergence, one prayer—the Lord's Prayer.'"

Then Dr. Bunker extended the following invitation to the delegates:

"Let us now unite in a few moments of silent prayer, to be followed by the audible repetition, in unison, of the Lord's Prayer."

The whole assemblage rose, prayed in hushed silence, and was then led by Mr. Bunker in the audible repetition of the familiar words of the Lord's Prayer.

Dr. Bunker was formerly Superintendent of Schools of Berkeley, California, chief of the City School Division of the Federal Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and until recently Editor of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

Convention Sidelights

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 27

Home Folks: Mrs. Wendell Willkie's favorite seat in the Convention is among the Indiana alternates beside her close friend, Miss Mary Sleeth, who manages the Willkie 1,500-acre farm in Rush County, Indiana.

Expatriate: One of the "celebrity" members of the press at the Convention is Mrs. Catherine Filene Dodd Shouse, whose husband, a former official of the Democratic Party, is now active in the Liberty League. She is "covering" for the Washington Star.

Incognito: Mr. and Mrs. Willkie are registered at their Philadelphia hotel under the name of Talbert.

Grandmother Ohio: "Ohio has often been called the mother of Presidents; I hope it may become a grandmother," Mrs. A. S. Natwick of Washougal, Wash., quipped in seconding the nomination of Senator Robert A. Taft. Mrs. Natwick, who is attending her first convention, describes herself as a housewife and a raiser of thoroughbred horses. Her home overlooks the Columbia River Gorge.

Divided Standards: Indiana's predicament as to whose parade it should join was typical of many other delegations. When the nominations began, Indiana had nine votes for Dewey, eight for Willkie, seven for Taft, and so forth. The Dewey people were the first to try to seize the standard. The Hoosiers went into a quick huddle and decided to allow their standards to enter each parade that had votes in the delegation. Others settled similar controversies by force.

Hot Dog Crisis: A serious hot dog shortage occurred yesterday at Convention Hall. The hall is isolated from restaurants and it turned out to be a pretty serious matter. When 16,000 people all get hungry at once and the most American of all foods is unobtainable, anything may happen. One emergency dining room has been set up in the cellar, but this never can accommodate the crowds. The peak of the shortage occurred in the middle of the Gannett nominating speech. Apprehensive crowds milled about the sodapop booths and were told "No more hot dogs."

A waitress told this writer confidentially that the City was being scoured for more hot dogs. By the middle of the Taft ovation the precious provender had arrived, and in the Willkie nominating speech the situation was well in hand.

Press Freedom: Grove Patterson, who nominated Senator Taft, is Editor of the Toledo Blade, one of the Paul Bloc papers. The Paul Block papers are supporting Willkie.

Silent Taxi Drivers: One arriving writer tried to sound out his taxi driver's political sentiments on the way to his hotel. The man proved strangely uncommunicative. Astounded at this absence of loquacity, contrary to the whole breed of taximen, the reporter pressed further. It turned out there was a reason for it. All the big taxi companies have instructed their men not to talk politics to fares. It makes for argument, they say.

Too Soon: Prior to the Hoover speech, Willkie supporters distributed to the seats of the delegates reprints of an advertisement addressed pointedly and particularly to Joseph Pew and David Ingalls, leaders of the Pennsylvania delegation, which is pledged to Governor James and scheduled to be in their seats on time—which they weren't. A couple of James men arrived early enough to gather up the offending handbills without their reaching the eyes of more than a handful of delegates.

Unprintable: Former Senator George Wharton Pepper, Chairman of the Platform Drafting Committee, paid a compliment to a solidly established Philadelphia family newspaper while denying it information. A reporter inquired about an expression the Senator said he had used and regretted in a hasty passage-at-arms with a fellow delegate.

"Was it printable?" asked the reporter.

"What paper do you represent?" parried Mr. Pepper.

There was a chuckle, and the newsman said, "The Bulletin."

"No," said Mr. Pepper, "I don't think it would be."

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The Home Forum

Odyssey on the Capon

WEST VIRGINIA'S Capon River is a rather ordinary, blue-green, medium-sized stream. The Indians called it "Cacapon," with the "c's" pronounced hard as "k's," but terse mountaineers whittled that down. For as much of its length as we explored, the Capon dreams through deep, quiet pools, awakened only at intervals by swift, shallow rapids.

For our explorations, the *Captain* was essential. The name applied to an antiquated rowboat, perhaps twelve feet long. A less auspicious-looking water vehicle could not easily have been designed. She boasted a flat bottom, a pointed prow, and a square stern. That stern, however, lent the boat its only distinction. There someone obviously proud of his craftsmanship once painted the word "Captain" in bold, square letters of red —letters that the Capon waters long before had diluted to a tame rust color. Sturdy and slow, with oarlocks that rasped at each stroke of cumbersome, over-long oars, the *Captain* nevertheless proved as fine a craft as any crew of children could hope to command.

We would start in the early summer morning, while the night's fog still steamed up from the river, and the fish still jumped recklessly for their breakfast, and the trees and dock and grass and the *Captain's* thwarts dripped with chilly dew. There would be that usual clatter and scurry that attends any expedition's departure. For instance, lunch must be cached under the bow seat where it avoided the sun—but might not be entirely safe from *Captain's* leaky seams. More important, Aunt Amanda's place had to be arranged.

* * *

Aunt Amanda went along because parents required that we invite some older person to keep an eye on us, and she bore well the tedium of such voyages. We took great care to assure her comfort. From the barn, we dragged a ramshackle Morris chair with cracked leather cushions. It fitted nicely between the *Captain's* middle and stern thwarts. We lashed to the chair's back a great black umbrella, whose several major rips we mended with adhesive tape. Under this protective bough, Aunt Amanda later in the day would find shade and drowsy ease.

But not at shoving-off time. The moment land melted away a few feet astern, Aunt Amanda asserted herself—for the good of crew discipline and the peace of mind of any dockside parents. Taking charge with imperious voice, she hastened to designate the oarsmen from the miniature poop deck of her Morris chair. The *Captain's* weight necessitated two of us at the oars, one on each side. This arrangement left a spare rower resting in the bow and gave room enough between the two oarsmen for Aunt Amanda to stretch her legs.

Her first problem consisted of pointing the *Captain* upstream. This she did with precision, beating out the stroke like a coxswain, correcting the boat's direction and rendering pungent criticism on the just and the unjust for our navigational shortcomings. And woe to the man in the bow if he dallied too long. By the time we stroked more or less smoothly under the swinging footbridge a hundred yards upstream, Aunt Amanda expected her victrola to be cranked and in action. She preferred "Blue Danube" as the first, and most frequent, selection.

By the time we reached the first bend, the music, the soft noises of water lapping against the boat's side, and the innate peacefulness of the whole Capon atmosphere soothed Aunt Amanda. From then on, the voyage proceeded at our own pace. And, after the oars had shoved countless hundreds of little whirlpools behind us, and Aunt Amanda drowsed in Congo splendor under her umbrella, we would finally come to what we called Point of Rocks. There our particular Capon pool ended. Ahead lay rapids leading up to the next pool. Because of their appearance, we named these rapids the Riffles.

Navigating up the Riffles with the *Captain* and Aunt Amanda was a tremendous undertaking—but one attacked vigorously. First, it meant row, row, rowing with all our might, until the water became too swift and too shallow. Then every man-jack went overboard, to pull and push her through the foam with the yo-heave-ho of Chinese coolies or Volga boatmen. We grabbed the *Captain's* mooring chain and heaved her up against the Capon's current, sometimes over rocks that scraped along her scarred wooden bottom.

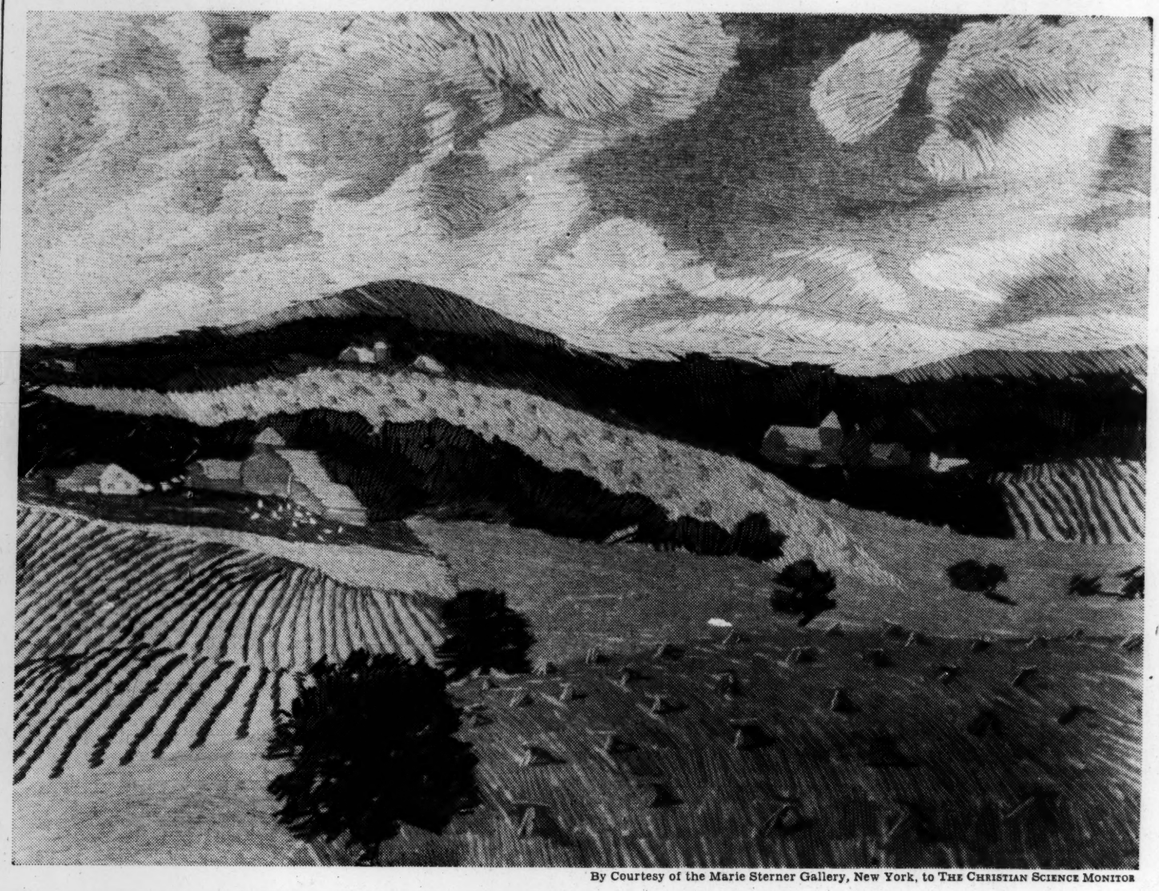
Fortunately, nature spaced the Riffles out like so many steps or locks. In between lay little stretches of calmer water where we caught our breath and estimated the damage of rough pebbles to our bare feet. Often we anchored the *Captain* and formed a scouting party to wade ahead through the next Riffle, noting the biggest rocks, the deepest water, and charting the likeliest course. And through it all, Aunt Amanda lolled in monumental splendor, her Morris chair secure as an ocean liner's bridge.

* * *

We never worked our way beyond the third Riffle. How many more remained unconquered, we never learned. Somewhere up ahead we knew the Riffles must end and another calm, deep pool begin. But after that third Riffle, our enthusiasm seemed to melt away, and the *Captain* felt heavy as lead when we pulled. Then Aunt Amanda would squint at the sun, note it was taking on its mid-afternoon glaze, and decree the exploration at an end.

So astutely did she gauge the point where our enthusiasm lagged that no rebellion ever met this order. Secretly, we welcomed it, would have been disappointed to continue. Thus we hastened to bring the *Captain* about and felt her grow lighter as the waters of the Capon tugged at her, urging her downward. Over the three Riffles *Captain* lumbered, with the will, if not the grace of a canoe. In no time at all, we would be back at Point of Rocks, where the Capon's current, having given us a shove in the right direction, would desert the *Captain* in placid waters, leaving us to pull with heavy oars for home and supper.

H. S. H., Jr.



By Courtesy of the Marie Sterner Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HARVEST": *A Longue-point Embroidery by Maginal Wright Barney*

THIS LANDSCAPE is done not with the usual brush but with a sharp, flying needle, yet it has lost none of the fluid pictorial quality of the painted canvas. The artist's unique medium is a swift and deft handling of wool embroidery on felt, or longue-point as she prefers to call it. Mrs. Barney has here produced almost a tour de force, giving depth, texture, mood, and a feeling of contour to her scene. The rolling hills, the cornfields, the leafy richness of the trees and the furrowed fields—each texture conveys the feel and look of the countryside, fertile and sunny. Each individual stitch, like the laying on of paint, achieves its end and helps give a rich pattern to the brilliant and vibrating color used by Mrs. Barney.

This fearless use of color and equally fearless, spontaneous use of a medium which seems tedious and essentially conventional by tradition is one of the delightful things about these longue-point embroideries in which the artist has executed compositions of flowers, landscapes, and particularly successful portraits of children. The latter are happy examples of Mrs. Barney's knowledge and love of children and her ability to catch their youthful spirits and fleeting charms. These child portraits she has kept more decorative and less realistic than the landscapes. In fact, her wool embroideries on gay felts have a versatility that attests the artist's ingenuity and ability.

Maginel Barney is the sister of the internationally known architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, and is an artist of repute herself. She is especially well known for her illustrations of children's books and stories. This is a new venture for her and one which she finds rewarding, combining, as it does, her love of color, design, and new fields of expression.

B. T.

Flower-Seeds

Black grains trickling through my fingers
Pale husks, knobbly urns, tiny pods—
They are so easily brushed aside, lost, spilled;
Yet in my palm enough of loveliness lies hidden
To set half the countryside
Aflame with bloom.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Is the Desire to Be Seen of Men?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT MOTIVATES our acts? This is a question we may well ask ourselves frequently. Are our deeds the outcome of prayerful thinking; are we following the divine Principle, and thereby glorifying God? Or do we govern our actions by a desire to be favorably recognized, forgetting Jesus' admonition (Matthew 6:1), "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven"? The former brings into our lives peace, happiness, confidence in God, and an enlarged understanding of good. The latter brings doubt, worry, selfishness, confusion, and fear.

As we come to understand God, we trust in Him, even as a little child trusts fully its human parents. Understanding and trust unfold to us as we continue to abide in conscious unity with our heavenly Father. Upon this firm foundation rests our spiritual realization of man's relation to God. Striving for power, place, and position is building on sand. Upon such an unstable foundation no lasting structure can be built, for the winds and waves of mortal arguments, beating upon it relentlessly, bring about its downfall.

In the eighteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel is recorded Jesus' parable concerning two men who "went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican." The Pharisee "prayed thus with himself," rehearsing what he was doing, and boasting of his superiority to others, including the publican. Self so occupied his thought that, instead of lifting his consciousness in humble gratitude to God for His great love, presence, and power, he "prayed . . . with himself." But the publican, in humility and with deep reverence, prayed, "God be merciful to me a sinner." We know that such prayer is answered, for the Scriptures assure us that a true sense of humility subordinates self, and lifts one's consciousness to a recognition of God's all-power and all-presence.

Mankind today is sorely in need of a spiritual perception of humility. In "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written of humility (p. 356): "This virtue triumphs over the flesh; it is the genius of Christian Science. One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem. Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing." And in the next paragraph she admonishes, "Cherish humility, 'watch,' and 'pray without ceasing,' or you will miss the way of Truth and Love." A true sense of humility enables us to see the real man as the likeness of God, expressing joyous obedience to divine Mind. Our work, then, whether in the business or professional world, or in the home, will come to mean God-directed activity. Consequently, we shall cease vain striving for power or place. We need to understand that infinite divine Principle governs the Godlike man, who manifests harmony in thought and deed, as definitely and certainly as music evidences the principle of harmony which governs it.

Obedience to divine Principle, Life, does not mean disregard of high human standards of conduct, of civic laws, or of a just rendering "unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." It means liberation from the sense of bondage to material standards. Obedience which is merely a subservience to mortal opinions does not reach the heights of spiritual living and blessedness, for subjection to human will is coupled with fear. This checks spiritual growth. On the other hand, daily striving for the goal of perfection, the standard set by our Master in his wonderful Sermon on the Mount, frees one from fear of criticism and self-condemnation.

It is the easy way to conform our thinking to that of others, to "follow the crowd." But this way is the way of deterioration. Strength, moral courage, conviction of purified purpose, spiritual vision, and an understanding of God's law are needed in our stand for righteousness. And how blessed is the reward! A stanza from a well-known hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 347) expresses this truth:

"Established in His righteousness,
He holds thee free from fear;
No weapon formed against His own
Shall prosper nor come near."

The blessings of heaven attend our way as we walk in the pathway designated and illumined by Love. Great blessings are found by maintaining true respect and love for others, and in utilizing the opportunities constantly afforded us to brighten their pathway; whereas, catering to mortal opinions through a desire proudly to be seen of men, is of no benefit to us, nor is it any help to others. Only as our thought is imbued with the power and presence of God, good, can we beneficently influence others. Mrs. Eddy explains this on page 192 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "Your influence for good depends upon the weight you throw into the right scale." This lifts thought above the wish to win favor with men, to the holy desire to follow Paul's injunction to Timothy (II Timothy 2:15), "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wollen wir von den Leuten gesehen werden?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS MOTIVIERT unsere Handlungen? Das ist eine Frage, die wir gut oft an uns richten können. Sind unsere Taten das Ergebnis andachtsvollen Denkens? Folgen wir dem göttlichen Prinzip, und verherrlichen wir dadurch Gott? Oder sind unsere Handlungen von dem Wunsche geleitet, günstig beurteilt zu werden, indem wir Jesu Ermahnung vergessen (Matt. 6, 1): „Habt acht auf eure Almosen, daß ihr die nicht gebet vor den Leuten, daß ihr von ihnen gesehen werdet; ihr habt anders keinen Lohn bei eurem Vater im Himmel"? Der Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Prinzip bringt Frieden, Freudigkeit, Gottvertrauen und ein größeres Verständnis des Guten in unser Leben. Der Wunsch, den Leuten zu gefallen, bringt Zweifel, Unsicherheit, Selbstsucht, Verwirrung und Furcht.

Wenn wir Gott verstehen lernen, vertrauen wir auf Ihn, wie ein kleines Kind ganz auf seine menschlichen Eltern vertraut. Verständnis und Vertrauen entfalten sich uns, wenn wir unablässig in bewußter Einheit mit unserem himmlischen Vater bleiben. Auf diesem festen Grunde ruht unsere geistige Erkenntnis der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott. Nach Macht, Platz und Stellung trachten, heißt auf Sand bauen. Auf solch unsicheren Grund kann kein dauerndes Haus gebaut werden; denn die unbarmherzig dagegen stürmenden Winde und Wellen sterblicher Argumente bringen es zu Falle.

Im 18. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Lukas lesen wir Jesu Gleichnis von zwei Menschen, die hinaufgingen in den Tempel, zu beten, der eine ein Pharisäer, der andere ein Zöllner". Der Pharisäer „betete bei sich selbst also", daß er hersagte, was er tat, und sich seines Vorrangs vor anderen, auch vor dem Zöllner, rühmte. Sein Denken war so vom Selbst in Anspruch genommen, daß er, anstatt sein Bewußtsein in demütiger Dankbarkeit zu Gott für Seine große Liebe, Seine Gegenwart und Macht zu erheben, „bei sich selbst betete". Aber der Zöllner betete in Demut und mit tiefer Ehrfurcht: „Gott, sei mir Sünder gnädig!" Wir wissen, daß ein solches Gebet erhört wird; denn die Bibel versichert uns, daß ein wahrer Sinn der Demut das Selbst unterordnet und unser Bewußtsein zur Anerkennung der Allmacht und der Allgegenwart Gottes emporhebt.

Der Menschheit tut heute ein geistiger Begriff von Demut dringend not. In "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, von Demut (S. 356): „Diese Tugend triumphiert über das Fleisch; sie ist der Genius der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Man kann erst erhöht werden, wenn man sich in seiner eigenen Achtung erniedrigt hat. Demut ist Linse und Prisma des Verständnisses des Gemüts-Heilens". Und im nächsten Abschnitt ermahnt sie: „Hegt und pflegt Demut, ‚wachet' und ‚betet ohne Unterlaß', damit ihr nicht den Weg der Wahrheit und der Liebe verfehlt". Ein wahrer Sinn der Demut befähigt uns, den wirklichen Menschen als das Gleichnis Gottes zu sehen, das freudigen Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Gemüt ausdrückt. Unsere Arbeit, sei es im Geschäfts- oder Berufsleben oder zu Hause, wird dann von Gott geleitete Tätigkeit sein. Daher werden wir mit eitlem Trachten nach Macht oder Platz aufhören. Wir müssen verstehen, daß das unendliche göttliche Prinzip den gottähnlichen Menschen regiert, der Harmonie im Denken und Tun so bestimmt und gewiß bekundet, wie die Musik das Prinzip der Harmonie dartut, das sie regiert.

Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Prinzip, das Leben, bedeutet nicht Mißachtung hoher menschlicher Normen des Betragens, bürgerlicher Gesetze oder des Gebens „dem Kaiser, was des Kaisers ist". Es bedeutet Befreiung von dem Sinn der Knechtschaft materieller Normen. Gehorsam, der nur Unterwürfigkeit unter sterbliche Ansichten ist, erreicht nicht die Höhe geistigen Lebens und Gesegnetseins; denn Unterwerfung unter menschlichen Willen ist mit Furcht verbunden. Diese hemmt das geistige Wachstum. Dagegen tägliches Streben nach dem Ziel der Vollkommenheit, der von unserem Meister in seiner wunderbaren Bergpredigt aufgestellten Norm, befreit einen von der Furcht vor Kritik und von Selbstverdammung.

Unser Denken dem Denken anderer anpassen, „mit der Menge gehen", ist der bequeme Weg. Aber dieser Weg ist der Weg der Entartung. Stärke, moralischer Mut, Überzeugung vom gereinigten Zweck, geistiger Blick und ein Verständnis des Gesetzes Gottes sind in unserem Stand für Gerechtigkeit erforderlich. Und wie gesegnet der Lohn ist! Ein Vers eines wohlbekannten Liedes (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 347) bringt diese Wahrheit zum Ausdruck:

„Feststehend in Gerechtigkeit,
Hält er dich frei von Furcht;
Und keine Ungerechtigkeit
Soll drohen und sich nah'n".

Die Segnungen des Himmels begleiten uns, wenn wir auf dem von der Liebe gewiesenen und erleuchteten Wege wandeln. Großer Segnungen werden wir teilhaftig, wenn wir unseren Mitmenschen wahre Achtung und Liebe erweisen und die uns beständig gebotenen Gelegenheiten, ihnen den Weg zu erleuchten, wahrnehmen, während sterblichen Ansichten durch den Wunsch, von den Leuten stolz gesehen zu werden, gefällig beistimmen, weder uns etwas nützt, noch anderen in irgend einer Weise hilft. Nur wenn unser Denken von der Macht und der Gegenwart Gottes, des Guten, durchdrungen ist, können wir andere wohltätig beeinflussen. Mrs. Eddy erklärt dies auf Seite 192 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", wo sie schreibt: „Dein Einfluß zum Guten hängt davon ab, welches Gewicht du in die rechte Waagschale wirfst". Dies erhebt das Denken über den Wunsch, der Menschen Gunst zu gewinnen, zu dem heiligen Verlangen, die Ermahnung des Paulus an Timotheus zu befolgen (2. Tim. 2, 15): „Befleißige dich, Gott dich zu erzeigen als einen rechtschaffenen und unsträflichen Arbeiter, der da recht teile das Wort der Wahrheit".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Miss Glasgow's Garden

IT'S A SMALL garden and it lies behind her gray stone house at the corner of Main and Foushee Streets in Richmond. This dwelling has been there for a century and now is unperturbed by changes which have brought rooming houses and garages as neighbors. An iron fence, hung with twisted wisteria vines, encloses the small yard where box trees and a towering magnolia frame the house. Window boxes, both upstairs and downstairs, bear the rich green of dwarf box and trailing ivy.

The garden at the rear of the house is completely shut in by gray walls. When you first glimpse this retreat you remember that living garden of *The Sheltered Life:*

"In the garden, which was reached by stone steps from the back porch, splendour flickered over the tall purple iris that fringed the birdbath, and rippled like a bright veil over the grass walks and flower beds. A small place, but it held beauty. Beauty, and that deep stillness through which time seems to flow with a perpetual rhythm and pause. . . ."

Change the iris fringing the birdbath to boxwood, and you have a likeness of the novelist's own garden. Miss Glasgow's own "small place" is still and secluded. . . .

On the railings of the back porch overlooking the garden are more window boxes. Sunlight of warm months falls upon pink geraniums and soft blue ageratum. Stone jars mark the top steps, and down below are antique urns with petunias tumbling from their sides. At one edge of the garden there is a maple, and there are crape myrtles and mimosas. A flagstone path crosses the grass center; forsythia, snowball, almond, and weigela make a background for bulbs and perennials.

In Ellen Glasgow's novels you meet women who delight in borders of cowslips and wallflowers or a bed of bleeding hearts and lilies-of-the-valley. In *Vein of Iron* John Fincastle says, "I put by enough seeds from one year to the next," and Mrs. McBride is busy mulching her rosebushes. . . .

"My tiny plot, hemmed in by city streets, appears to me entirely too simple to merit attention," Miss Glasgow says. You have to remind her how much beauty that small place has given to the world.—From "Bouquets and Bitters," by JULIAN R. MEADE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Measuring All of Wordsworth

WORDSWORTH'S FAME in the past forty years has grown apace. In his own lifetime he was rightly measured by a few, and generally honoured, but he was far from attracting public attention in the way that Byron and Scott, and, later, Tennyson did. . . . There are many poets whose successes have been, as it were, the happy accidents of minds not fundamentally preoccupied with poetry, and of these it is well enough that the best should be chosen once and for all, and the rest left alone. But Wordsworth, in his successes and failures alike, was a poet first and last and through and through. His whole nature was dedicated to all that poetry means, and, remembering the wide implications of that claim, it may be said that it had no other concern whatever. So that when the last word is said, Wordsworth is one of those poets who, while they may rightly be presented to most people by their chosen best, have, and always will have, the very rare privilege of compelling from a few a careful consideration of their work as a whole. . . . It is only the very great poets who have a right to demand of us that we shall consider their achievements always in relation to their aim. From the work of lesser talents we are entitled to pick and choose, to judge each poem separately on its intrinsic merit by some external standard, but when we come to a poet of Wordsworth's stature it is at least worth while sometimes to ask ourselves, when we are inclined to question his practice, whether his judgment was not after all sounder than our own.—From "The Muse in Council," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Sunset

The sun sinks to rest
in the camphor-tree's bare boughs—
an eagle in his nest.

—BONCHŌ (? -1714)

Adapted from the Japanese by KENNETH PORTER.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1940

Radio Experts Of the Nation In Convention

Institute members in Boston for the fifteenth annual conference on progress of industry.

Men who design the nation's radio sets and stations and plan the future of television and staticless reception thronged Hotel Statler today for opening of the fifteenth annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

A three-day program has been arranged for this national meeting, the first convention of this group to be held in Boston.

As the radio engineers listened to reports of the latest researches and developments of their confreres, they are watching a 20-year art, now grown to a great business, rapidly shifting under their feet.

Today, however, the radio industry is better prepared to meet this change than it might have been a decade ago. Furthermore, there is evidence that the industry, at least in the sound radiocasters' division, will not repeat the mistakes of its growth.

The radio art, the engineers learned, is shifting to a "new room" in the ether—that region of wavelengths which lies in the borderline between radiocasting and visible light. In fact, the Federal Communications Commission has already licensed for commercial radiocasting, the frequency modulated radiocasting system of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, a major development in the ultra high frequencies. But above this into the region of higher frequencies they will learn about waves which could be spanned with the fingers if they could be made visible and which take on the same directional characteristics as light rays.

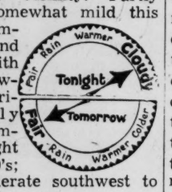
While in Boston many engineers will see the outstanding development in frequency modulation, the so-called "staticless" method of radiocasting as developed by the Yankee Network in New England.

As if to emphasize the changes taking place in the industry the engineers in the first morning session heard H. B. Martin of the Radiomarine Corporation describe the latest features of marine radiotelephone design. Chief advances in the art have been made for the little fellow—that is, in two-way ship to shore apparatus which small boat owners may operate with the same ease that they would in making a telephone call.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat mild this afternoon becoming cloudy and threatening with occasional showers tonight; Friday generally fair; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 50's; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.



Maine and New Hampshire: cloudy preceded by light showers tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, continued cool tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by light showers; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west winds; weather cloudy with light showers tonight, fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	69	New Orleans	77	91
Chicago	61	74	New York	61	69
Denver	62	89	Norfolk	65	81
Helena	59	87	Philadelphia	63	75
Kansas City	73	92	St. Louis	75	94
Los Angeles	59	78	San Francisco	55	70
Miami	78	89	Washington	64	79
Minneapolis	56	74			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 27.
B—Maximum, June 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:48 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.6 feet.
Friday, 6:07 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m. E. D. S. T.

Ready to Call Convention to Order

By a Staff Photographer

Lawrence C. F. Horle

President of the Institute of Radio Engineers opening its annual meeting in Boston today.

Business Men Hear Call For Arms Training

Leading business and professional men are answering the call to "shoulder arms" at the forthcoming 30-day training period at Fort Devens, sponsored by the Military Training Camps Association and the United States Army, declared Ralph Lowell, Chairman of the First Corps Area encampment, today.

The quota of 300 men outside Regular or Reserve Army ranks will be easily met before the camp opens July 5, Mr. Lowell predicted. This New England group, he said, "should be as successful as any of the 3,000 men volunteering in the several corps areas to support this revival of the Plattsburg idea of World War days."

Divided into three companies, the 300 men are to be under command of Regular and Reserve officers. Mr. Lowell announces that the training will not be as strenuous physically as the wartime encampments, but that the instruction and lectures will be more intensive, to fulfill the objective of the camp: greater knowledge of military requirements on the part of the public, Mr. Lowell pointed out.

In addition to physical training, drill, and marksmanship, the 30-day course includes lectures on mechanized forces, organization of the Army, Articles of War, map reading, defense against chemicals, military law, National Guard, characteristics of infantry and its weapons, mobilization, supply and mess management, company administration, and similar military subjects.

All applicants must be between 25 and 50 years of age and must pass a physical examination, Mr Lowell explained. He said selection is "primarily based on educational qualifications and civic leadership in the local community."

He estimated the cost of the 30-day training to be not more than $50 a man. Those selected are to provide transportation to and from the Fort at Ayer, Mass., and are to pay for their own meals at the Regular Army ration rate for the camp. Regular Army uniforms and equipment are to be used.

Tinkham Prefers Pops to Convention

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts who years ago inaugurated the unorthorox political stunt of taking African trips during election campaign, staged a new one last night. He attended a Boston Symphony "Pops" concert instead of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

The bearded legislator told interviewers:

"The pressure in Washington is so terrific, it's hard to relax. This is great. And besides, the 'Pops' is in my district."

The concert, he chuckled, was "much more harmonious" than a political convention. During the evening, which was "Children's Night" at the "Pops," the Representative autographed many programs for youthful concertgoers.

New England Watch Set On Bootlegging

Orders to increase vigilance on smuggling and bootlegging activities in New England were sent today to all Federal agents in this sector by Robert W. Coyne, Acting Co-ordinator of the Treasury Enforcement Agency in Boston.

The added precautions were taken as the Federal Government prepared to enforce provisions for increased taxes on alcoholic beverages which go into effect July 1. The increases lift the floor tax on alcoholic beverages from $4.25 to $5.65 a gallon, on beer from $5 to $6.

Agents of the Alcohol Tax Unit will be concentrated on focal points July 1, on lookout for the expected increase in the illegal manufacture of liquor, Mr. Coyne said. Coast Guard vessels report they have increased their activities to prevent smuggling, and that particular attention will be paid the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast.

Need of United Democracies Is Held Urgent

Streit at the Wellesley Institute asserts war has given emphasis to demand for action.

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—The need for union of the remaining free democracies becomes greater every day, according to Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now," who lectured this morning and last night at the New England Institute of International Relations, held at Wellesley College. Far from making realization of his scheme impossible, he declared, present conditions add to its urgency.

With other leaders of Institute discussions, Mr. Streit stressed the need for the crusading spirit in any struggle—if a victory is to be won. There must be an objective capable of arousing enthusiasm, he said—and the extension of democracy by means of Federal Union can be such an objective. The Allies entered the war without enthusiasm for any constructive end, Institute speakers asserted. Instead, youth was called upon to fight to restore the status quo.

Dr. Sollmann Speaks

Dr. F. Wilhelm Sollmann, former member of the German Reichstag and twice minister of the Interior for Germany, who is now in exile, pointed out that young fascists and communists do have this crusading spirit. They are filled with enthusiasm for what they have been led to believe will be a new and happier world order.

"Youth," said Dr. Sollmann, "will never fight with enthusiasm merely to bring back the old order, with its balance of power, in Europe. Democratic youth must have its own concept of a new world order to fight for. Then it will have the same determination as have the fascists and the communists for their particular concepts.

Mr. Streit drew a parallel between the Articles of Confederation of the American colonies, and the League of Nations. Each one, he said, was an attempt at union based on association of sovereign states—and each one failed for the same reason. In the case of the American colonies, he said, the mistake was soon realized and corrected.

Individual Citizen

It was seen, Mr. Streit said, that every stage of expanding democracy must be based on the individual citizen. By Federal Union citizens remained citizens of each separate state—but also became citizens of the new federal state. Because of this there could be no objection to the shift of state powers to the central government—for this power still represented "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

History has shown conclusively, Mr. Streit asserted, that whenever expanding democracy is kept on the basis of the individual citizen, it is successful. When it is not kept on this basis, it fails.

The idea of this true democracy has grown in recent times from the New England town meeting, up through county and state governments, to the Federal Government of the United States, he said. This idea of democracy must now either continue its expansion—or it must retreat, he added.

"Democracy is like a chicken in the egg," Mr. Streit declared, "when the time comes it must peck open its shell—or gradually die inside it."

Destined to Fail

Although, as correspondent for an American newspaper in Geneva for a number of years, Mr. Streit's observation of the working of the League of Nations led him to view it as destined to fail from its very nature, other Institute speakers did not share this view.

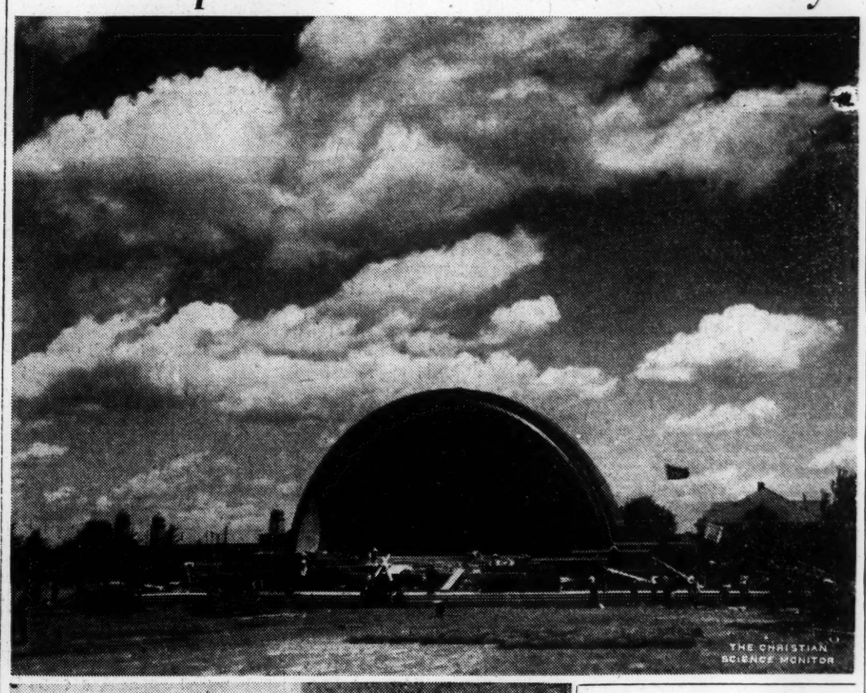
At a symposium last night Dr. Eugene Staley of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, suggested that if the United States had not "passed by on the other side" the League might have functioned—at least as a stepping stone toward a union more firmly founded on the basis of individual citizenship in it. He pointed out that realization of Mr. Streit's plan calls for long term education of individual citizens, before existing governments can express the will of the people in this direction. The League of Nations plan of co-operation between sovereign states, however, was open to immediate application.

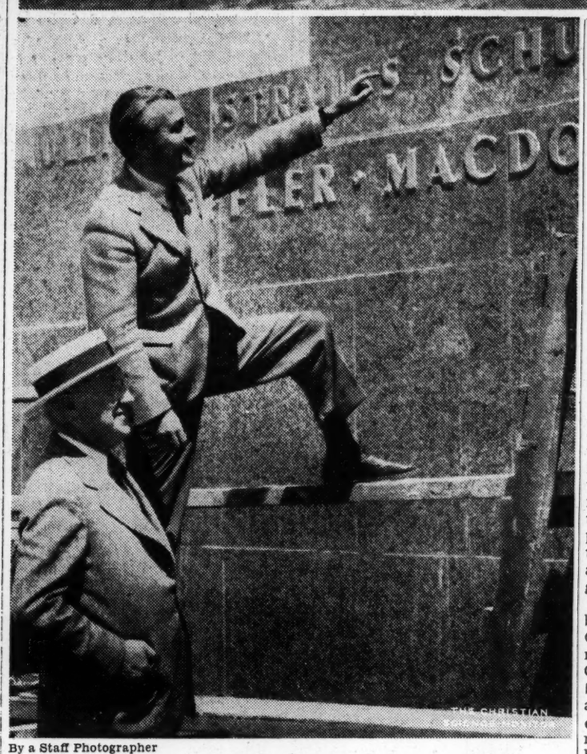
Tonight in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley College campus Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, head of graduate study in Latin America at the Wharton School of the University of Pennslyvania, will give a public lecture at 8:15. His subject is "The American Continents Face Europe at War."

Busses on Jamestown Span

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27 (AP)—The Public Utilities Administrator, Benjamin M. McLyman, granted today the petition of the Short Line, Inc., to run busses over the Jamestown Bridge between Newport and Kingston Railroad Station and the petition of the Rhode Island Motor Transportation Company to run busses over the bridge between Jamestown and Westerly.

New Esplanade Shell a Marvel in Beauty





By a Staff Photographer

Structure on the Charles Nearly Completed

Top—Panorama of the week-old landscaping of the 60,000-square-feet "auditorium" in front of the new Edward Hatch Memorial Concert Shell on the Esplanade.
Bottom—Richard Shaw, architect, and Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Old Colony Plan Offered

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—A suggestion which he said would "solve all difficulties" of the Old Colony Railroad was offered to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by C. A. Coolidge, a company representative.

Appearing before the Commission at oral arguments on proposals for modification of a plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—of which the Old Colony is a subsidiary—Mr. Coolidge urged:

1. That the I. C. C. grant an application of Old Colony trustees for authority to abandon its properties and provide in the New Haven reorganization plan that the New Haven extend its lines to Boston for freight service only.

2. Provide that the New Haven acquire all the Old Colony's railroad properties including its fruit terminal, union freight dock, and other facilities at or near Boston.

"These provisions will solve all the difficulties that have been raised," Mr. Coolidge contended. "The New Haven is protected not only by making permanent the present economies, but by receiving much greater economies—in fact the New Haven would acquire net earnings of $124,000 a year." He added that under his plan "the public interest is well served by providing fully for national defense and by preserving full freight service to the communities."

The I. C. C.'s New Haven reorganization plan made no provision for inclusion of the Old Colony in the reorganized New Haven, or for separate reorganization.

Sewage Plant Fund Vetoed

ENFIELD, Conn., June 27 (AP)—A town meeting refused to appropriate $3,000 to operate a $350,000 sewage disposal plant, idle since its completion last fall by the WPA.

Women Go On Trail Of Mature Job

If a woman over 35 isn't successful in getting a job, there's something more than just her age in the way. At least, that is the theory of the Women's Job Council.

Perhaps her personal appearance needs improvement. Her approach may be wrong. Maybe she's looking in the wrong direction for work. It may be any of these things—or others. The Job Council helps her to find out.

Since the first of April, when it started to get under way, over 20 of the women who have turned to the Council for guidance have landed jobs. Over 75 are attending the regular Wednesday Council meetings at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, preparing "sales presentations" of their experience and qualifications and brushing up on their job-getting technique.

The Council project is sponsored by members of Altrusa, Zonta, Quota, Soroptimist and the Business and Professional Women's Club. Word comes of plans for a big Vocational Parley on July 10 at 7 p. m., at the Union. Vocational experts will be there—personnel managers and employment agency heads. The whole thing will be informal, open to the public, and conducted on the idea of a town meeting.

Legislature Votes Maine Bond Issue For New Armories

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 27 (AP)—Without a dissenting vote, the Maine House of Representatives today sanctioned emergency legislation providing for a $2,000,000 bond issue to make available funds for construction of 20 armories and to improve airports under a fast-moving defense program.

The House immediately sent the measure to the Senate at the opening of the second day of a special session called primarily to expedite Maine's military defense reinforcements. The Senate then approved the bill.

The bill, providing for retirement of the serial bonds in 20 years, also would make available funds to increase training of National Guardsmen.

The House also enacted an emergency bill authorizing the State Treasurer to be custodian of Federal funds alloted Maine for industrial vocational training. This measure, too, was approved by the Senate.

Jobs Situation In Ship Circles Declared Good

Despite tie-up of vessels, there appears to be no surplus of experienced men, reports say.

Employment conditions in Boston shipping circles were described today as good, despite the diversion to other trades of a larger number of American flag vessels formerly plying in routes now designated as "combat zones."

Officials of the National Maritime Union declared that comparatively few seamen are looking for work just now, a statement borne out by Government officials familiar with maritime personnel problems.

With the amended Neutrality Act banning all American vessels from waters of warring nations, a surplus of seamen was anticipated. In fact, the Government planned to assist them by opening a training school at Gallop's Island, in Boston harbor, a few months ago, where the idle seamen might improve themselves, and get paid while doing it.

Plan Dropped

So many were absolved by other steamship lines however that the plan was dropped, and the island is now a training school for former CCC boys having a yearning for the sea.

In a survey today, it was found that there is an actual scarcity of experienced and qualified seamen known as "A. B.'s" and of oilers, firemen, and machinists. It is sufficiently serious to delay the sailing of outgoing vessels from a few hours to a day, as all vacancies must be filled before a vessel leaves port. Frequently a vessel lacks only one man of having a full crew.

But the locating of that one man is increasingly difficult, because of the law that permits an American ship to have only 25 per cent aliens in its crew.

"Ordinary Seaman"

In contrast to the scarcity of qualified men, there is a pronounced surplus of non-experienced "ordinary seamen," mess boys and wipers. Many of these are young men who desire to follow the sea, but have not had an opportunity for experience.

Many American ships have been sold or chartered to foreign interests, which means their American crews were paid off.

Captains, officers, and licensed personnel in general, on the other hand, appear more frequently "on the beach" than the non-licensed men, it was pointed out, as fewer of this class are needed—even in normal times—and the "turn-over" is not as heavy as in the non-licensed personnel of ships.

Few Idle Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27—According to a survey made of the Port of Providence, there are few idle ships and few idle seamen now that the war has taken many foreign vessels from the coastwise trade of the Americas.

A dozen tankers of the Standard Oil Company which had been rusting in a long row along the shore of Riverside have been recommissioned and now are sailing the coastal waters from New England to South America. Even old barges that had been tied up along the river have been repainted and replanked to take up the burden of trade.

At the National Maritime Union headquarters, officers report that less than 60 seamen are now on the shipping list, as compared with over 200 that were looking for jobs a year ago. This number is expected to be further decreased this week.

'Happy Days' Reign Again as Dispute Ends in Trawler Fleet

"Happy days are here again" for 700 union fishermen comprising the crews of 55 trawlers that had been tied up in Boston for nearly three months by a labor dispute. During the period the men took turns at peaceful picketing, and at signing on the crew lists of draggers and hand-line trawlers that were unaffected by the trawler strike.

Now the men are back at work under similar conditions to last year and are earning pay once more. Trawlers are putting to sea as rapidly as they can be fueled, provisioned, supplied, and manned.

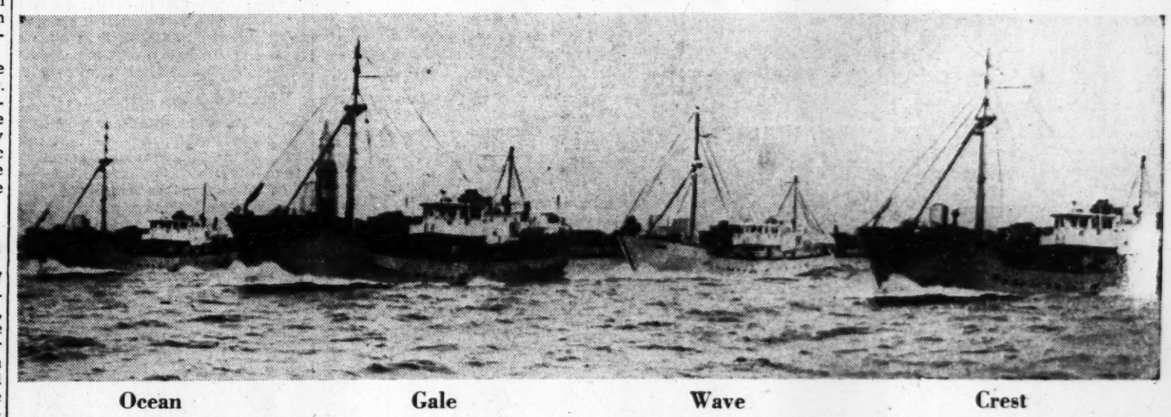
The first one to return with a catch came in today, the Cambridge, of the Irving Usen Fleet. The Cambridge sailed June 22, among the first to get away. It went to Georges Banks, trawled about 70,000 pounds of haddock and a handful of mixed fish, and returned to the Fish Pier. The haddock sold at 3.15 cents a pound.

Some of the fleet have not sailed yet, for the stagger plan is being followed by the owners in order that all may not return together, and "flood" the market.

About a dozen vesels have gone out since settlement of the long dispute, all spic and span with new paint and well-greased machinery.

Owners took advantage of the tie-up to apply paint to rusty hulls and put machinery through its annual overhauling.

Settlement was the signal for an old-fashioned race to be first "on fish," and first back at Boston Fish Pier with a full hold. Those races were common occurrences in the days of sail, but the coming of power propulsion and the radio has eliminated much of the uncertainty that inspired the race to port or to the fishing grounds.



Ocean Gale Wave Crest

Four diesel trawlers of the 40-Fathom Fleet, modern, fast vessels, race out of Boston Harbor for their first trip to the fishing grounds in three months. A labor dispute had held the 14-knot seaworthy craft (the type used by the world's navies for mine-sweeping) in port, idle, but it was opportunity for the owners to overhaul machinery and paint up for a busy season.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird." 3:02, 6:40, 9:40. Also Richard Dix in "Marines Fly High." 4:25, 7:58.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also The Jones Family, "On Their Own." 1:30 4:50, 8:10.

Fanway—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 2:25, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Queen of the Mob" featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 7:50, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Movietours," also Walt Disney's "The Riveter," "Information Please," and "News of the Day." Continuous from 1 to 11.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time," 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis. 11 a. m., 1:35 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Ghost Breakers" with Bob Hope. Stage: Bob Hope and his Radio Show.

Modern—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 5:35, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Brother Orchid" starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, and Ann Sothern. Also "Our Town" starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter.

Orpheum—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Radio—Page 11

Paramount—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 9:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"A Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "You're Not So Tough," with the "Dead End Boys." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

Scollay—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:05 a. m. 1:30 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, and Ann Sothern Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter

State—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Docto" Takes a Wife". 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Berry. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine," "The Dutch East Indies," "Travel Colombia," "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"March of Time's" study of U. S. economic war with Nazis in South America; Training Pointers and Setters; Travels to Dutch Indies and Navajo Land; Late Inventions; Gypsy Folk Songs;; Cartoons, and 30-minute News Digest. Slow motion micrographic "In the Beginning"; Blue Barron's Orchestra; Belgium; Floyd Gibbons; Scientific Pioneers, Cartoons, and the Telepix World News. 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Payment Deferred," with Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Sullivan. 12, 2:30, 7:30, 10 Also "Dr. Maniac," with Boris Karloff 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9

Tremont—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also "I Take This Woman," with Hedy Lamarr and Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Typhoon," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Primrose Path," starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. Also: Alice Fay in "Lillian Russell."

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall 8:30—

"Schechenyi Indulo," March Fahrbach
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne" Wolf-Ferrari
"Rosamunde" Ballet Music Schubert
Marche Slave Tchaikovsky
Triana from "Iberia" Albeniz-Arbos
Ave Maria Schubert-Wilhelmi
Finale, "Fourth Symphony" Tchaikovsky
"España," Waltz Waldteufel
Jazz Pizzicato Anderson
March of the Sardar, from "Caucasian Sketches" Ippolito-Ivanoff

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Toll Bridge for Hartford Awaits Contractors' Bids

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 27—Hartford's new bridge over the Connecticut River, discussed for a decade, moved nearer reality this week, when Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin approved plans for the $4,400,000 structure and authorized the issuance of bonds to finance the project. State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox, whose engineers have drawn the plans, will call for contractors' bids before Labor Day, it was announced.

The bridge is to be ready in October of 1942. It will be of steel on granite-faced concrete piers. It will have there main spans, the central one 80 feet above the water. Viaducts will lead to the bridge level on both the Hartford and East Hartford approaches. It will be of deck type, with no superstructure above the roadway, and it will have two divided 24-foot traffic lanes.

The dimes and nickels of motorists are to pay the cost, under the policy adopted by the Baldwin administration of financing large highway projects from toll charges. In 25 years, engineers have estimated, a five-cent commuter rate and a 10-cent transient rate will pay back the $4,400,000 to the holders of the bonds. Anyone who wants to avoid the toll can take a free bridge only a mile upstream, and elaborate traffic surveys were made before the engineers decided that enuogh people would use the new crossing to make it feasible.

Housing and Dikes

The bridge is just one, although the largest, of the public construction projects now underway in Hartford, where plans for slum clearance, new highways and dike construction have been reaching the action stage almost simultaneously. This week the cornerstone of Nelton Court, first of a series of public housing projects, was laid in Hartford, and the Army Engineers announced that bids for completion of the city's diking system will be called for in July. Nelton Court, being constructed by the Hartford Housing Authority under a state enabling act and with funds borrowed from the United States Housing Authority, and private sources, will provide homes for 146 families in the City's congested North End. Its cost is estimated at $668,293. The Housing Authority is working also on plans for two other projects. Together the three developments will provide homes for more than 700 low-income families.

The dike job, includes construction of a so-called central dike along the river front, building of a conduit to enclose the Park River, and take it into the Connecticut underground, and installation of a pumping system to force the waters of the Park River through the dike at times when the Connecticut is at flood. Two long dikes north and south of the city have been built. The central dike will connect these two and provide the foundation for a riverside highway.

Regional High School

Connecticut's first regional high school at Falls Village, in the northwestern corner of the State, has held a graduation. The school replaces several small country high schools, the cost of running it being apportioned among the towns according to the number of pupils enrolled from each.

Taking Over Of Railroads By U. S. Urged

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 27 (AP)—William J. Wilgus, American engineer and transportation expert, declared today that the country's railroads should be taken over by the Federal Government at once, in the interests of national defense.

"After all," he asserted in a prepared address before the summer convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, meeting jointly with the American Engineering Council, "it is to our means of intercourse that we must look for the preservation of our civilization, for the continuance of the institutions we hold dear. Doubly is this true in these days of peril when we must be prepared, and that quickly, to back our Army and Navy to the limit.

"Neglect in this, especially in a land so broad as ours, may well lose to us their fight in our defense, as have the shortages in tanks and airplanes brought defeat to the Allies across the sea."

He contended that private ownership of "our financially-stricken disunited railroads is doomed."

Colonel Wilgus, whose home is in Ascutney, Vt., and who won the D. S. M. for his work in military transportation with the A. E. F. during the World War, outlined his plan for unity, as follows:

"Taken over by a Federal railway authority in return for its low-interest-rate securities, the railroads as a whole should not cost more than 50 per cent in excess of their market value of some $10,000,000,000 as of a year ago, or say $15,000,000,000 in all. The actual annual net operating income during the past 10 years has averaged enough to support an investment of $20,000,000,000 at the government's present low rate of interest. The difference, $5,000,000,000, raised through the sale of the authority's securities, would pay for the needed rehabilitation and improvements. In addition, the money thus released from the country's frozen resources would relieve our WPA rolls and inject new life into the arteries and veins of our moribund industries."

Concert Lecture Series Announced

With the release of Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite last Friday, the third in the series of 12 which is being released by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, announcement was made today of a concert lecture series which will be available for clubs, churches, civic and educational groups throughout Boston and the outlying suburbs.

The committee has appointed Miss Katharine Cunningham Gray, Boston singer, to act as head of the committee to sponsor the lecture series.

Concerts with records, lectures, and record players, provided without charge, also are being arranged by the Music Enjoyment Program Committee. Arrangements may be made for these concerts through Headquarters at the Parker House, Boston.

Next Friday, Mozart's Symphony No. 40 in G Minor will be released as the fourth in the series of 12 of these symphonic recordings.

Human Relationships Topic At Child Education Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—"How to get along with people" is a major subject in the nursery, kingergarten, primary, and elementary schools of today, and how to teach this important subject is of major concern, therefore, to the more than 450 teachers and parents attending the regional conference of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education, in its fourth day of meetings here.

A fundamental contribution in this field is expected this evening at the general session when the conference is addressed by Dr. Alice V. Keliher, Director of the Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association.

Dr. Keliher, who will present to the conference the motion picture project of the Commission, is showing the French film, "La Maternelle," using it as a basis not only for the exposition and discussion of nursery practice in human relationships but also for demonstrating the teaching of human relations by means of discussing filmed episodes. Assisting her, in a panel, are students of education from 11 teachers' colleges, schools, and universities of this section of New England, including Wellesley, Smith, Boston University, Leslie, Perry, the Wheelock School, and teachers' colleges at Bridgewater, Framingham, Salem, and others.

Story of Abandoned Child

"La Maternelle" is a story of a child abandoned by her mother in a poor district of Paris, and adopted by a servant in a day nursery. The film, bringing out the emotional problems of a child deprived of mother-love, makes excellent teaching material, Dr. Keliher maintains.

Film Excerpts Prepared

The Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association has prepared 57 excerpts from widely known films, especially edited to bring into focus various problems in human relationships, Dr. Keliher said.

These shorts (they are all 16 mm. sound, and vary in length from 4 to 32 minutes running time) were produced during a two-year experimental period when they were used in 20 schools of varying types throughout the United States—used in a laboratory way, with the children or adults entering into free and vigorous discussion concerning what they saw on the screen. Here are a few human relationships depicted by the excerpts quoted from the list of films Dr. Keliher says are now available:

"Alice Adams" (dance)—a girl's unhappy wall-flower experience at a dance.

"Captains Courageous" (school)—relationships of boy whose controlling value is money, with others at school.

"Bordertown" — discrimination against poor member of racial minority group.

"Educating Father"—father's attempt to choose son's vocation.

"Fury"—lynching, mob action.

"Life of Emile Zola"—racial prejudice (Dreyfus case).

"Wednesday's Child" — divorce when child is involved.

"White Banners"—teacher-pupil relationship (classroom).

"Your Uncle Dudley"—mother's domination of daughter's life.

Study Guide Provided

These and other films on the list are rated by the Commission as suitable for junior high, senior high, college, and adult levels, Dr. Keliher said. A study guide containing a synopsis, together with suggested questions and subjects for discussion, an annotated bibliography, and quotations providing specific factual information of general background, accompanies each film.

Yesterday afternoon following the study group sessions the conference recessed for a picnic supper and play time in the Wellesley College Greek Theater, different groups contributing stunts and entertainment.

This morning John Pilley, Chairman of the Department of Education at Wellesley College, spoke on "The Education of the Young Child Considered from the Standpoint of the Adolescent."

Religion's Role in Crisis

The "natural reaction" of people throughout the world to the suffering and destruction of the war will be to turn increasingly to religion for guidance and comfort, Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin of Harvard said today.

Out of the disorder and misery of the present crisis, a new and better order will arise, in which public opinion will look to churchmen, not to politicians or dictators, for leadership, Professor Sorokin predicted in an interview.

In this new era, to which men will be driven by the harshness of current events, materialism will take a subordinate place, the Harvard sociologist, himself a refugee from an atheistic government believes.

Professor Sorokin, who was driven from Russia in 1922 by the Communist Regime, said that instead of a world ruled by force and imperialism, it will resolve itself into one ruled by religion and the values it teaches.

"The way of catastrophe will bring a new civilization—a Holy Empire of all mankind," he predicted. "The natural reaction of people will veer away from hard realism toward more spiritual values. Religion will pervade all culture and society. It will supplant our present form of government by politicians.

"After the transitory, destructive period which we are undergoing now, will come a constructive and ideational period. By ideational, I mean a period when the emphasis of living is not placed on things one can just see and touch. There is something more to to the world and life than these material things."

Towns Face Tax Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27—The little towns of Granville and Tolland are fighting for what many residents feel is their very existence as a result of the acquisition of 28 square miles of land there by the Hartford (Conn.) Metropolitan Water District.

Loss of taxes would be a blow to the two Western Massachusetts communities, and West Granville will be practically wiped out as a village.

As explained by Associate Justice Henry W. Hallbourt of Westfield, Granville Town Counsel, the situation is this:

Once given over to use for water supply or watershed use the land will remain forever without any return to agriculture or other use. He has asked a special Massachusetts Legislative Commission studying the dispute to settle it so that the towns would continue to receive an income from the land equal to what they had previous to conversion.

Granville has suffered similarly before, land having been taken in recent years by Westfield and Springfield for watershed purposes.

Representatives of the Hartford Water District and the Legislative Commission conferred in Springfield yesterday in closed session, after which State Senator Edward H. Nutting of Leominster, Chairman, expressed confidence that the issues, chiefly property valuation, could be settled amicably by conference without recourse to legislative or court action. Further deliberations will follow study of data, Nutting said.

Cambridge Tax Up to Court

New court action in connection with the budget situation in Cambridge appeared likely today as City officials sought authority from the Supreme Court to include $419,919 in preliminary appropriations voted early this year by the City Council—and for the most part already spent—in the 1940 tax rate.

If they are given such authority, a tax rate of about $44.50, or $4 above last year's, is forecast.

City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts today awaited a response from a letter he sent Chief Justice Fred T. Field asking the Supreme Court to clarify whether or not it meant to include the $419,919 item when it forbade inclusion of "any item" of the proposed 1940 budget in the tax rate.

There was no indication from the Court what the reply will be. In some circles, however, it is thought the Court may not amplify its opinion.

In that case, Cambridge officials plan to have a taxpayer bring a friendly mandamus action seeking a court order to direct the assessors to include the item in making up the tax rate. Such a suit would require the court to decide the issue.

Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the cambridge Taxpayers' Association, expressed the opinion that by rescinding some of the 250 pay raises granted City employees this year, or by dismissing extra men employed in the departments by the Mayor, economies sufficient to pay off the sum without either borrowing it through one-year emergency loans, or including it in the tax rate, could be made.

Prospecting Land Abounds in West

In western United States there are millions of acres of land in public domain, land which any prospector for gold—or any of the other minerals Uncle Sam needs—can stake out for his own. Here it is, in acres:

Arizona	13,000,000
California	16,000,000
Colorado	8,000,000
Idaho	12,000,000
Montana	6,000,000
Nevada	52,000,000
New Mexico	13,000,000
Oregon	12,000,000
Utah	25,000,000
Washington	500,000
Wyoming	15,000,000

New Bridge Proposed

A $2,000,000 bridge, replacing the present Meridian Street structure connecting East Boston and Chelsea, is provided for in a bill filed today with the Clerk of the Massachusetts Legislature by Thomas E. Barry, former East Boston representtaive. Cost would be assessed on Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Middlesex Counties.

N. E. Recruits Well on Way To Full Quota

United States Army recruitment in New England is expected to reach its June quota of 787 by the end of the month, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area. The General pointed out that the New England quota of 2,045 to achieve the Nation's total of 280,000 in the regular army is to be reached by Aug. 31.

General Woodruff credited the response in New England to the attractions of army life, offering service "with the colors not only in New England but in Puerto Rico, Panama, or on the Pacific Coast for duty at military posts in California."

Vacancies at the present time, according to General Woodruff, includes the Coast Artillery, Signal Corps for duty on the West Coast; Coast Artillery at posts in Boston or Portland, Me., harbors; the Quartermaster Corps at Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; the 16th Medical Regiment and the Second Battalian of 26th Infantry at Fort Devens; the Seventh Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; 11th Coast Artillery at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, New York, in Long Island Sound.

Caution Advised In Reduction Of Electricity Rates

An appeal that the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission "go slow" in ordering electricity rate cuts was made to the Commission today by Damon E. Hall, Counsel for the Worcester Suburban Electric Company, whose rates are being investigated by the Commission on the latter's motion.

The meeting today was a continuance of a previous session at which customers appeared to urge a reduction in rates.

Mr. Hall held that "with frightful taxes being levied and in view of the fact that every sound economist believes that the minute the war ends the world is to be flooded with barter goods, it seems now is the time to go awfully slow in cutting rates."

The utility counsel indirectly urged a moratorium on Massachusetts rate cases, pointing out that New Jersey declared such a moratorium recently. However, Joseph R. Cotton, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission, stated that he believes the New Jersey action concerned only one case, and indicated that such a moratorium would not be declared in Massachusetts, although he assured Mr. Hall the Commission is taking into consideration present and future conditions.

Brookline Garden To Be Opened For British War Relief

The sound of Scotch bagpipes will echo through the English garden of Mrs. Henry Wolcott in Brookline Saturday when her estate will be opened for the benefit of the British War Relief.

Sandy MacFarlane, popular singer of Scotch songs, will feature in the program of entertainment which will also include the Boston Caledonian Pipe Band under Pipe-Major Hecter MacDonald, Chalmers Murray, violinist, and Donald Cummings, accordionist.

The entertainment will be from 3 to 6 p. m., and the admission fee of $1.00, payable at the gate at 130 Warren Street, will include refreshments which will be served during the afternoon.

Atlas Company Decisions Made

Judge Nelson P. Brown in Suffolk Superior Court has exonerated the Atlas Finance Company and five of its officers and employees from charges of conspiracy to violate the small loans law.

Charges of actual violation against three of the officials were taken under advisement, while the charges against the other two were dismissed. On the cases taken under advisement, Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman and Defense Counsel Damon E. Hall and Reuben L. Lurie, were given until Sept. 16 to file briefs.

The two men acquitted on all charges were Joshua Lipkin and Oscar Shaps. Those whose charges were taken under advisement were George Lipkin, Edward Lipkin, and Arthur Milgroom.

The Company and individuals were on trial more than a week on an allegation of charging excess interest on small loans. The defense claimed that the transactions were not small loans but were conditional sales of automobiles.

Amusements

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Summer Plays in Prospect

Summer theater schedules include the following programs for this week end and next week:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse. July 3-6: "Accent on Youth."

Kennebunkport — Kennebunkport Playhouse. July 2-6: "Tovarich."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Jimmy Savo in his own one-man revue, "Mum's the Word," through Saturday. Week of July 1: Bramwell Fletcher and Doris Dalton in "The Guardsman."

Peaks Island—The Greenwood Playhouse. "Ladies of the Jury," through Saturday. Week of July 1: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

Portland—Maine Civic Theater. Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry," through Saturday. Week of July 1: "Yes, My Darling Daughter."

Skowhegan—Vincent Price in his own comedy, "Poet's Corner," through Saturday. Week of July 1: Joyce Arling, Albert Hackett, and Mr. Price in "Mr. and Mrs. North," a new Owen Davis play based on stories by Richard and Frances Lockridge.

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey—Woodbound Summer Theater. July 3-6: "Just Married."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater. Week of July 1: "Petticoat Fever."

New London—Barn Playhouse. July 3-6: "What a Life."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, Stearns Farm. July 3-6 and 10-13: "Fly Away Home."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players. July 2-6: Sharon Lynne in "Brief Moment."

Tamworth—The Barnstormers. Week of July 1: "The Weak Link." The company plays the following circuit: Mondays and Saturdays, Tamworth; Tuesdays, Laconia; Wednesdays and Thursdays, North Conway; Fridays, Wolfeboro.

Whitefield—Chase Barn Playhouse. Week of July 1: "The Milky Way."

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse. "Petticoat Fever," through Sunday. July 5-7: "Call It a Day."

Massachusetts

Amherst — Kirby Memorial Theater. Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler in "No Time for Comedy," through Saturday.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. July 3-6: "When Ladies Meet."

Cohasset—South Shore Players at the Town Hall. Week of July 1: Constance Collier in "Hay Fever."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse. Gertrude Lawrence in "Private Lives," through Saturday. Week of July 1: Arthur Treacher and Diana Barrymore in "The Hottentot."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. "Counsellor-at-Law," through Saturday. Week of July 1: "The Royal Family."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater. Week of July 1: John Davis Lodge and Francesca Braggiotti in "Caprice."

Gloucester—Gloucester Theater at Rocky Neck. July 5-6: "I'll Leave It to You."

Marblehead—North Shore Players, Marblehead High School. Week of July 1: Ethel Barrymore and her own company in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

Marion — Harbor Playhouse. "Yes, My Darling Daughter," through Saturday. July 3-6: "Personal Appearance."

Martha's Vineyard—Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs. Week of July 1: "A Bill of Divorcement," with Joanna Roos.

Nantucket—Nantucket Players, at the Nantucket Yacht Club. July 7-9: "The Vinegar Tree."

Plymouth—Priscilla Beach Theater. Week of July 1: "What a Life."

Provincetown—The Artists' Theater. Week of July 1: "My Heart's in the Highlands."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse. Mady Christians and John Emery in "The Guardsman," through Saturday. Week of July 1: Madge Evans and Mr. Emery in "Skylark."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater, Inc. "What a Life," through Saturday. Week of July 1: "Margin for Error."

Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse. Gloria Stuart in "The Animal Kingdom," through Saturday. Week of July 1: Alison Skipworth in "Criminal-at-Large."

Rhode Island

Ashton—Lippitt Theater. "Margin for Error," through Sunday. July 2-7: "Sun-Kissed."

Connecticut

Branford—Montowese Playhouse. July 2-6: Viola Roache in "The Vinegar Tree."

Clinton—New England Theater Festival. Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," through Saturday.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse. Week of July 1: Pauline Lord in "The Late Christopher Bean," with Carl Benton Reid.

Litchfield—Litchfield Hills Theater. "Springtime for Henry," through Sunday. July 2-7: "Love from a Stranger."

Marble Dale — Theater-in-the-Dale. "Hay Fever," through Saturday. July 3-6: "The Barker."

New London — Co-operative Players, Palmer Auditorium. Week of July 2: "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Ridgefield—New England Playhouse. Jane Pickens in "Tonight or Never," through Saturday. Week of July 1: Ernest Truex in a play to be announced.

Salisbury — Salisbury Summer Theater. July 3-6: "Fresh Fields."

Suffield—Band Box Theater. "The Young Idea," through Saturday. July 2-6: "Boy Meets Girl."

Westport — Westport Country Playhouse. Week of July 1: Ina Claire in "Biography."

War Risk Riders On All Insurance Policies Proposed

HARTFORD, Conn., June 27 (AP)—The National Association of Insurance Commissioners accepted today a committee report recommending that war risk riders be attached to all new life insurance policies.

In lieu of such riders, the Committee advocated "payment of an adequate extra premium."

"It is unfair to existing policyholders of life insurance companies," the report said, "to require them to bear any extraordinary mortality which might result from war hazards in policies to be issued in the future."

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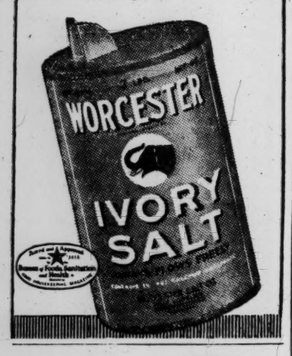

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LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 oz TIN 19c
ARMOUR'S LUNCH TONGUE 6 oz TIN 15c / 12 oz TIN 25c
CHEF BOY-AR-DEE SPAGHETTI and MEAT BALLS 2 1 LB TINS 23c
CHEF BOY-AR-DEE COOKED SPAGHETTI 2 20 oz TINS 17c
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90th year
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National League Baseball Maintains Interest by Dramatic Climax Contests

Giants Defeat Cardinals In 10 Inning Night Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the days when the New York Yankees were burning up everything in baseball, National League fans used to defend their interests by saying they got more for their money than the American League's customers.

Well, the Yanks are different, and the American League race is different, but the National League fans still get more excitement. It may not be baseball, but it is good, clean fun.

In New York, for instance, the Giants and St. Louis Cardinals came up with a 10-inning 10-9 bit of vaudeville last night just 24 hours after the Dodgers and Chicago Cubs put on a 13-inning skit across the river in Brooklyn.

Five Home Runs

There were five home runs in the game and 13 runs scored in one inning, the seventh, after which the whole issue still had to be decided because the score was tied at nine all.

No Broadway show has had a more dramatic climax. The Giants loaded the bases in the ninth and failed to score. They did it again in the tenth. This time pinch-hitter Johnny McCarthy drove home the winning run with a single—his first hit of the year!

Even the double-header between the last-place Phillies and the plodding Pittsburgh Pirates was packed with action. Cy Blanton and Joe Bowman matched seven-hit pitching in the first game, and Johnny Rizzo, a former Pirate, brought the Phils a 4-2 victory by homering with one on in the eighth.

Two For Davis

Then, in the second game, the Pirates punched out five runs in the second inning and won, 11-6, with a 14-hit attack that included two home runs by Spud Davis, a former Phil. Vince Di Maggio, for whom Pittsburgh gave up Rizzo, hit one in each game.

The Yankees managed to stop their latest losing streak at four games by beating the Cleveland Indians, 3-1, with revitalized performances by Charley (Red) Ruffing and Joe Di Maggio.

Ruffing kept six hits scattered well and never was behind. The Yanks got only six hits, too, but Di Maggio corralled two of them. He singled two runs home in the second and another across in the ninth after Frank Crosetti doubled.

Yanks Move Up

This was enough to lift the world champions back into the American League's first division as the Philadelphia Athletics subdued the St. Louis Browns, 9-4. Sam Chapman led the assault by the A's with a perfect day at the plate, five hits including a grand slam homer. Dick Siebert also had a perfect batting day.

This victory, in turn, put Philadelphia again in seventh place and let the Washington Senators slide back to the cellar under the burden of a 7-6 defeat by the Chicago White Sox. The two teams peppered 27 hits off five pitchers, and the lead constantly shifted with one and two-run innings until the Sox finally pushed across the tying and winning tallies in the ninth.

The Boston Red Sox fought back to a 3-1 triumph over the Detroit Tigers that gave the Red Sox the series and moved them within half a game of the second-place Tigers.

Rookie John Gorsica baffled the Bostons on three hits for eight innings, but was belted out in the midst of a three-run rally started in the ninth by Lou Finney, who had two doubles and a single for his afternoon's work.

Upset Marks College Net First Round

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 27 (AP)—A 19-year-old southpaw, Seymour Greenberg, is the surprise of the National Intercollegiate tennis championships here.

Overlooked in the seedings, Greenberg bowled over the seventh-ranked William Gillespie in the third round yesterday as the original field of 67 was narrowed to 16 in a single day.

Greenberg, as student at Northwestern University and holder of the National Public Parks championship, eliminated Gillespie in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1. Gillespie, representing Miami University, Fla., won the third game of each set, breaking through Greenberg's service on one occasion, but except for these instances the left-hander's stroking kept him on the defensive.

Greenberg's performance overshadowed victories turned in by top-seeded Don McNeill, of Kenyon; Joe Hunt, of Navy; and Frank Guernsey, the defending champion from Rice Institute.

McNeill was hard pressed to down Ed Kilgus, of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—3, but Hunt and Guernsey had it easier. Hunt, one of three not receiving first-round byes, disposed of Peter Shonk, of Williams; Lawrence Krieger, of Yale, and Robert Curtis, of Rice. Cliff Owen, of West Chester, and Robert Low, of Stanford, bowed before Guernsey.

Southern California and California each placed three men in the round of 16. Ted Schroeder, George Toley and Bill Reedy are from U. S. C. while Bob Peacock, Bill Canning and Bob Harman represent California.

Other survivors: William Talbert, Cincinnati; Isadore Bellis, Pennsylvania; Marion Shane, Kalamazoo; William Hardie, Miami; Gordon Giles, Utah; and Dave Freeman, Pomona.

Learning to Swim

The Trudgen

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

(Co-Author with Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

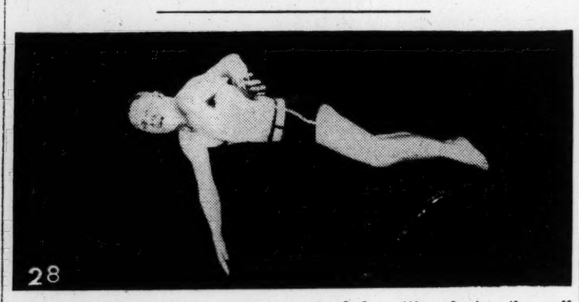
This is the tenth of a series of 12 articles)

"Like the side stroke, then, the trudgen becomes a handy stroke for those who cannot achieve the efficient flutter kick of the crawl. It is a comfortable stroke, in which the strain of the overarm action is mitigated by the slow action and the powerful single kick. It makes possible the scissors kick, which for many is more natural and easy to perform than any other. For long swims in which a strong but not too fatiguing stroke is needed, the trudgen will often serve."

Although in swimming, one stroke is often developed from another, as the butterfly stroke from the breast stroke, this does not mean that the same transition is easy for the swimmer. Historically, for example, the crawl has been derived from other overarm strokes; to learn it, however, one might as well start from the beginning. It can be truthfully said that it is about as difficult for a swimmer experienced in other forms of overarm stroking, such as the trudgen, to learn the crawl as it is for a beginner.

Yet one easy transition for the swimmer is from the sidestroke to the overarm sidestroke, thence to the trudgen. The latter is an alternate overarm movement in which the scissors kick is used with the pull of one arm and the extension of the other (just as in the sidestroke co-ordination). It is a one-sided stroke as compared with the crawl where the leg beats occur during the pull of both rather than just one arm.

Its advantages are numerous, particularly for those who like overarm stroking but who cannot master the flutter kick or who may have learned on the sidestroke or breaststroke. For distance swimming it offers considerable speed without too much exertion. It can not be speeded up as can the crawl, for it lacks flexibility, but for those that cannot master the crawl it represents a most agreeable compromise.



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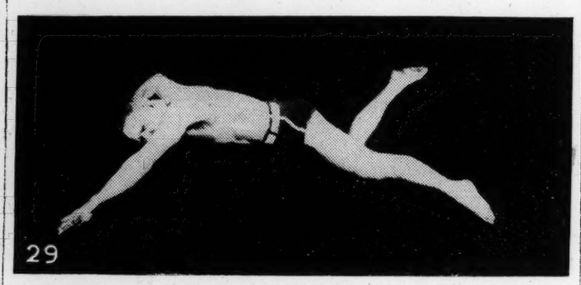
In the trudgen, the arm stroke is an alternate overarm as in the crawl, but the legs remain in an extended position during the pull of one arm—either arm. Figure 28 illustrates this. The swimmer can also inhale at this point.



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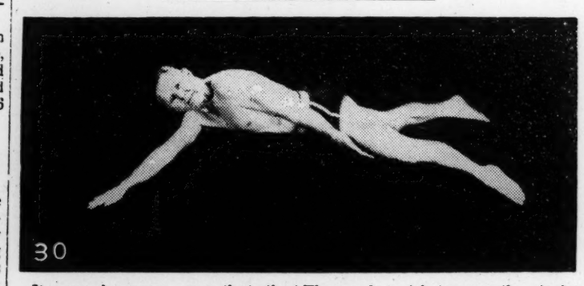
As the recovering arm enters the water (the left in this case), the legs are pulled up preparatory to executing a scissors kick (figure 29). The kick is made simultaneously with the pull of the left arm and with the extension of the right forward.

The co-ordination is something like this: Push off in a prone position, body at full extension. Pull one arm back to the hip. Bring that arm forward above water, breathing in, while using the other arm for pulling (figure 28). As the arm enters the water (the left in figure 29), bend the knees so that as the arm begins its pull, it is assisted by a strong kick as in figure 30 where the pull and the kick are simultaneous. From this point the arm continues back to the side and the legs are extended together. They are held in this position while the recovery in figure 28 is made.



30

It may be seen now that the trudgen is merely the side stroke with both arms recovering above the water and with somewhat longer arm pulls. The joint power of one arm pull combined with the leg kick gives the stroke the same forward thrust as in the side or breast stroke, but in this case the glide is not held as long.

There are many variations of the trudgen, all equally worth while and all used widely today. Those who wish to vary the stroke can throw in a few extra kicks after the scissoring motion rather than allowing the legs to remain motionless as in the orthodox trudgen. In this way a trudgen crawl can be perfected. By cutting down the broad scissors into small scissor kicks, two to each stroke, the double trudgen stroke results.

Photographs and quotations are from THE COMPLETE SWIMMER, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Johnny Burke Is Put Out Of College Golf

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 27 (AP)—F. Dixon Brooke of the University of Virginia was accurate around the greens today while defeating Johnny Burke of Georgetown, the 1938 intercollegiate titlist, by a 4-and-2 margin in a second-round National Collegiate A. A. golf match.

Brooke, a 20-year-old Birmingham, Ala., youth who took up golf at the age of seven, opened his match against the favored Burke holing a 140-yard niblick shot for a birdie three on the first green to take a command that never was threatened.

Tee Shots Bad

Burke put almost every one of his tee shots into the rough, with the result he was constantly in trouble long before the smooth-stroking Cavalier, with a one-over-36, started home with a two-hole lead. Burke won the 11th with a regulation three to cut his opponent's lead in half, only to have the latter wind up the match in decisive fashion by one-putting the last five greens. His par fours gave him three of them.

Burleigh Jacobs of Wisconsin eliminated another favorite, Lee Ramsel of Louisiana State, one of last year's quarter-finalists, 2 and 1, in another second rounder. The Mid-Westerner wound up that match on the 17th green by dropping in a 10-foot putt for a birdie three. Cary Middlecoff, the first University of Mississippi entry to start in this tourney, advanced with a 5-and-4 triumph over Otto Greiner of the University of Baltimore, and the first Easterner to return victorious was Dartmouth's Bill Clark, who won six of the first eight holes against Rennie Kelly of Southern California, while building up his 5-and-4 second-round victory.

Tigers Advance

Princeton, which tied Louisiana State for the team championship in the qualifying rounds, saw both of its last survivors, Arnold Zimmerman and Peter Page, newly-elected N. C. A. A. golf president, triumph in the upper half of the draw. Zimmerman carded a sparkling three-over 73 while defeating Alex Welsh of Illinois, who also played well, by a 1-up margin. Page eliminated another Mid-Westerner, John Emery, of Michigan by 3 and 2.

The third Easterner to triumph in the upper half was Eddie Foy, the Holy Cross football player, who matched the course's 35 par going out to build up his 5-and-4 victory over J. T. Holstrom, Jr., of Illinois. Earl Stewart of Louisiana State qualified for this afternoon's third round by defeating Gordon Wolfley of Northwestern 2 and 1.

Bert McDowell of Louisiana State, the southern intercollegiate champion, caught Yale's experienced Ed Meister in the midst of a red hot streak and took a 6-and-5 drubbing. Meister, who was one under for their 13 holes, started off with a birdie three and, after finding himself all even on the fourth green, settled the match against McDowell, runner-up in 1938 and a quarter-finalist last year, by winning the last five holes of their outward nine.

The first favorite to come through was Bill Cordingley of Harvard, a Des Moines boy, who came with a furious surge on the inward nine, which he started with an eagle three, to defeat William Gilbert of Ohio State, 5 and 4. Bill Hall of Iowa State, a 1939 semi-finalist, gained the third round with a 2-and-1 victory over Stan Kowal of Michigan State.

Wallace Wade to Conduct 10th Coaches School July 29

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—It was announced officially that Duke University's 10th annual summer school for coaches, conducted by Wallace Wade and his assistants on the Duke staff, will be held at the University, July 29 to Aug. 3.

The school was started by Wade when he came to Durham from University of Alabama in 1931. It has had a steady growth and it is now recognized as one of the outstanding in the nation.

Football to Feature

Football will feature the school and it will be under the direction of Coach Wade. But there will be also courses in two other major sports, basketball, and track as well as training. The basketball classes will be under Coach Eddie Cameron, one of the outstanding and most successful cage coaches in the country. Track and training will be handled by Coach Robert Chambers, who is head of track and who is trainer for the football team.

Assistants on the staff will be Dennis Stanley, end coach of football and assistant in track, and Ellis Hagler, line coach of football. Cameron will also assist in the football work.

In football, special attention will be given to the strategy and fundamentals of the kicking game. All phases of line play will be discussed and demonstrated. Blocking, tackling, and other essential parts will be thoroughly covered.

In Demand

The Duke mentor is recognized as one of the great teachers of the kicking game. He was one of the first to realize the all-round importance of kicking in football, and it is one of his, or rather is his best offensive play. That is the reason he has been in demand at many coaching schools in the country during the past several years to discuss this department of play.

It was also announced that moving pictures of important football games and other events would be shown and there will be discussions of different situations and conditions that will be seen in the pictures. Also there will be round table talk of high school coaching problems.

* * *

Weston Dixon of Columbia, S. C. recently won the 14th annual junior golf championship of North and South Carolina at the Sedgefield Country Club in Greensboro, N. C. He defeated Tommy Bumgarner of Hickory, N. C., 4 and 2, in the 36-hole final match. The Columbia boy missed only one green, the seventh, from the second hole of the afternoon round until the finish.

Dixon succeeds Jimmy Rhea of Rock Hill, S. C., who could not enter the tournament this year because of the age limit.

The Carolinas' junior tournament was started in 1927 and from its ranks have come such players as Johnny Bulla, Bobby Dunkelberger, Fred Haas, Henry Poe, Erwin Palmer and Pete Webb. Max T. Payne, the originator of the idea, has been chairman of the event since its beginning and is known as "the father of junior golf."

Through the tourney, N. C. has done more than any other state for boy golfers. Junior golf in the Carolinas is growing constantly and reaches its peak in this event.

Fred Newnham, now a Raleigh pro, helped Payne found the Carolinas' junior tourney and still takes an active interest in the event and helps conduct it every year. It has grown from a meet of 25 players to a big affair of over 200 participants yearly.

* * *

Mrs. Leon Solomon, from Memphis, Tenn., held the Tennessee women's golf championship for the second-straight time last Saturday.

She kept her crown by defeating Mrs. Chatham Hunter, of Memphis, 6 and 5, Friday. This was the second-straight year the two had met in the state finals.

The match was even at the end of the eighteenth and twenty-third holes, but then Mrs. Hunter's game began going to pieces.

Clyde Jones

The Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., was the scene of a silver anniversary tournament 25 years after the national amateur championship meet there, which was won by Francis Ouimet in 1914.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

The Yankees Fall Behind

Twelve months ago today the Yankees were rolling along at the head of the American League with a lead of 12 games. All thought of pennant competition was gradually vanishing. Joe McCarthy's colorful band of ball players was tagged the team without a fault. When super-pitching was demanded the Yanks had it. When a wave of power was in order, they merely turned it on. "Break up the Yankees!" was the cry from coast to coast. "They will go on for years!" shouted New York critics.

But that was June 27, 1939. Other newspaper headlines told how proud little Finland was preparing for its first Olympic Games at Helsinki, the Giants were insisting that night baseball would never be welcome at the Polo Grounds and Ray Blades was a popular manager with the Cardinals. How times have changed!

Last in Batting

As this is written, the Yankees are wavering on an imaginary line between the first and second division. They are up one day and down the next. On this latest tour of the West they not only were beaten, but badly beaten. The once-invincible world champions own the weakest team batting average in the circuit. How long will this slump last? Does it mean that McCarthy already is out of the 1940 flag race?

To dig out the answers to these questions, one must look over the heads of the Yankees to the three clubs currently battling for first place. They are Cleveland, Detroit and Boston. Cleveland, from the very beginning, has had a well-balanced outfit. The power is there and the pitching looks even better now than it did in early April. But there is a feeling that the recent uprising of certain Cleveland players against Manager Oscar Vitt will have its reverberations. How, no one seems to know. But ball players contend that it will yet figure in the outcome of the race.

Tigers Surprise

Detroit has been the surprise club of the season. Del Baker's offense has been up to pre-campaign expectations and his pitching . . . thanks to a couple of youngsters . . . is vastly improved. The Tigers will be a factor all the way—if this pitching holds up. The Red Sox stayed in front for several weeks, but Joe Cronin's inconsistent hurling finally caught up with him. Foxx, Grove and Cronin represent the team's power, and they are slipping. From here in, the Sox may be dangerous one day and push-overs the next.

Forgetting for a moment batting averages and pitching and fielding percentages, and glancing only at the names on the Yankee roster, one cannot yet make himself believe that the New York club is below the contending class. Dickey is hitting under .230, Rolfe is not much higher, Di Maggio is in the vicinity of .300 and Ruffing is not winning with his customary steadiness. To win, the McCarthys must maintain a .700 pace or better during the last half of the season. To date they have been under .500. And yet, realizing every one of these paramount factors . . . knowing that no team can go on winning forever . . . you still hesitate to turn your back on the four-time world titleholders.

How Much Longer?

What lingers in your memory and keeps you on the tailboard of the Yankee wagon, is their long list of smashing triumphs in the past. You ponder, how can a great hitter like Di Maggio stay in the mediocre class another day? How long can Dickey, who should still be at the peak of his backstopping career, sit on the bench and watch young Rosar perform in his place? How many more days can that brilliant World Series line-up of last Fall continue to trail the entire circuit in run producing? How long before the "breaks" will smile on McCarthy? How long . . . how long . . . how long, and so forth. There were few ball players in the majors in April who did not pick the Yanks to win. There are few today who have given them up. But there are the once-proud champs, struggling to get above a .500 pace. The standing does not lie.

Whatever the reasons for the slow Yankee gait, they are popular with a vast majority of the fan population and club owners. There can be no doubt that the New York team has won too many pennants and World Series in recent years. As a matter of fact, the Yanks are still packing parks wherever they go, despite the league standing. It seems the spectators now take great delight in cheering their failures and shortcomings. On the western trip which ended yesterday in Cleveland, the defending champs averaged more than 15,000 admissions a day. At home, however, it figures to be a different story during the next few days.

Miss Hicks Is Eliminated In Western Open

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27 (AP)—Helen Dettweiler, of Washington, D. C., defending champion, survived the first round of match play in the women's western open golf tournament on the Blue Mound Country Club links yesterday.

Posting a 79, four over par, Miss Dettweiler eliminated 19-year-old Elizabeth Hicks, of Long Beach, Calif., 2 and 1, and was set to play Kathryn Pearson, of Houston, Texas, today. Miss Pearson edged out Mrs. Lillian Zech, of Chicago, 1 up.

In the major upset of the opening round, Ellamae Williams, of Chicago, dropped a decision to Mary Agnes Wall, 20, of Menominee, Mich., 1 down.

Mildred "Babe" Didrickson Zaharias, the all-round athlete, breezed through her first-round match, defeating 15-year-old Phyllis Otto, of Atlantic, Iowa, 6 and 4.

Hegan Optioned Out

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Cleveland Indians optioned Catcher Jim Hegan to Oklahoma City of the Texas League following Frankie Pytlak's return. Hegan was brought here from the Indians' Wilkes-Barre farm of the Eastern League after Pytlak left for his Buffalo, N. Y., home.

Football Greatest Topic In Southwestern Circles

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—What is the topic that never grows stale, never dies out, is never settled and continues to grow year by year? In some sections of the country it may be the weather or something else, but here it is *football*.

There is a very good reason for all this, in fact, several reasons. One is that more high school boys in Texas participate in football than in any other state. Another is that the champion never repeats in the Southwest Conference. Many times the champion of last year is the favorite to finish first the next year, but for over a quarter of a century no college has won the coveted title twice in a row.

Last year Texas A. & M. won and they are coming back with almost the same team intact, but the different sportwriters in the conference rate two teams as having possibilities of finishing ahead of them. The Aggies are rated as finishing in second place by many solely on the tradition that "the winner never repeats."

Another unusual event about the football race is that one of the pre-season favorites will "blow sky high." Last year it was Rice who was favored to win, but finished in the cellar without a conference victory. Baylor, S. M. U., and Texas A. & M. are the three favorites now—will one of these "blow" their chances?

* * *

From Baylor University come word that Carroll Athletic Field is no more. For 40 years this field has been the site of the many Baylor football games, but it is now being torn down to be used as a site for a Student Union building. Athletics in the future will be played in a modern stadium being erected in another location.

Twice during its history has football been abolished at Baylor. In 1880 intramural football was being played, when a 12-year-old boy was caught in a rush of players and severely injured. President R. C. Burleson then announced that football was too barbarous for human beings, and any student found participating in it would be dismissed from the university. Not long after that President Burleson, riding in his buggy in another part of town, found his boys playing football. He grabbed the ball and cut it into shreds.

President O. H. Cooper re-established football at Baylor in 1899. It lasted for five years, and there was another fatal accident. Amid tears, music, and flowers the pigskin was burried on Carroll Field, only to have the trustees authorize football again two years later.

William W. Kinkaid

Nahem in Deal

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Return of Pitcher Sammy Nahem to the Brooklyn Dodgers to be turned over to the St. Louis Cardinals to complete the deal sending Joe Medwick from St. Louis to Brooklyn, is announced by the Louisville American Association club.

The club said it had obtained from Brooklyn Al Hollingsworth, veteran southpaw who played with the Dodgers and the Philadelphia National League Club last year and now is at Montreal under option to the Dodgers.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 7, Newark 4.
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 1.
Baltimore 8-12, Toronto 3-3.
Jersey City at Montreal (postponed).

American Association

Minneapolis 6, Louisville 5.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 6 (tie).
Columbus 12, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2.

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Dallas 3.
Houston 6, Fort Worth 4.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 5.
San Antonio 4-2, Oklahoma City 3-1.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 3, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 4, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 1.

Southern Association

Little Rock 11, Knoxville 10.
Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 8, New Orleans 7.
Memphis 6, Nashville 5.

Eastern League

Elmira 4-3, Binghamton 2-11.
Scranton at Hartford (postponed).
Wilkes-Barre at Springfield (postponed).
Williamsport at Albany (postponed).

Another Bowl

DENVER (AP)—The Mountain Big Seven Conference rejected an offer by Colorado florists to underwrite a "Carnation Bowl" football game here on New Year's day between the conference champion and any opponent it cared to invite. The flower men guaranteed $5,000 for each team and plan to go ahead and try to line up two teams for next Jan. 1.

Five different Long Island courses have been scenes of P. G. A. tournaments during the 22 years of the event.

Benefit Polo

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Two powerful polo teams, one a 34-goal outfit and the other a 33-goaler, have been chosen for the All-Star game to be played at International Field in Westbury, L. I., on July 14, for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

The Meadow Brook four will line up with Elbridge T. Gerry at No. 1, Mike Phipps No. 2, Stewart Iglehart No. 3 and Billy Post, 2nd, back. Captained by Iglehart, a 10-goal man, this quartet packs 34 goals by handicap.

At No. 1 for the opposing Bostwick Field team will be Pete Bostwick, with Cecil Smith at No. 2, Winston Guest No. 3 and Bobby Garry back. Smith, like Iglehart, is a 10-goal star.

Meadow Brook Club members will relinquish their privileges for the day, and even the players will have to pay their way into the field.

Tweet, Tweet and Tweet

DENVER (AP)—How's this for a finish? John Oder and Buell Shives were three down to their opponents in team golf matches as they reached the 15th tee. Shives kept the match alive by shooting a birdie on No. 15. He bagged another on No. 16. Then it was Oder's turn and he came through with a birdie on the 17th and another on the home hole for a 1-up victory.

William Sterner Pacing Archers At Connecticut

STORRS, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Miss Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., defending women's champion, and William Sterner of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were leading 94 entrants today at the opening of the second day's shooting in the 62nd Eastern Archery Association tournament at the University of Connecticut.

The 18-year-old Montclair State Teachers College sophomore scored 71 hits and a total count of 463 yesterday despite a handicap of rain, cold, and wind.

Sterner with 59 hits for a total of 291 at 100 yards beat out Carl J. Weese of Newark, N. J., defending men's champion, who finished in second place with 276 at a distance of 100 yards.

The women completed a single National round yesterday but the men were stopped by a shower when only part way through their first York round.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	40	24	.625	0
Detroit	35	24	.593	2½
Boston	34	24	.586	3
New York	29	31	.483	9
St. Louis	30	34	.469	10
Chicago	27	32	.458	10½
Philadelphia	23	35	.397	14
Washington	25	39	.391	15

Results June 26

New York 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 7, Washington 6.
Boston 3, Detroit 1.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	38	20	.655	0
Brooklyn	37	20	.638	1
New York	37	21	.638	1
Chicago	29	29	.500	8½
Pittsburgh	27	29	.482	9½
St. Louis	22	32	.407	14
Boston	19	32	.373	15½
Philadelphia	20	36	.357	17

Results June 26

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 6.
New York 10, St. Louis 9 (10 innings).
Only games played.

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Chance for Cronin Team to Regain Stride—Bobby Jones in Match Here July 14

Home-Coming Red Sox Hope To Lead Race by July 4th

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Remembering that the club in first place on July 4 often goes on to win the pennant, the Red Sox returned home today and planned their attack on the packed schedule immediately ahead. Just three games behind the pacing Cleveland Indians, and only half a contest in back of Detroit, the locals face a golden opportunity to regain the lead over the week end in the form of a four-game series with the last-place Washington Senators. So far, Joe Cronin has taken three of his four starts against Bucky Harris.

The next 10 days will be an acid test for Cronin's shaky pitching staff. Beginning tomorrow with a Washington single, a total of 14 engagements will be played through July 7th. Included are double-headers with the Senators at Fenway Park on Sunday, with the Philadelphia Athletics here next Tuesday, with the Yankees here on Thursday and at Washington one week from Sunday.

Hash Is Ready

Before leaving Detroit late yesterday, Cronin announced that young Herb Hash would probably open the Senatorial series tomorrow, despite the fact that the Minneapolis rookie was the winning pitcher in the Tiger final. Herbie has become an important fellow in the Red Sox family. Without his seven victories and several sparkling relief jobs, the team might not be in third place. Certain—it would not have stayed in the lead so long.

Hash now has won three games since returning from his knee injury. He turned in nine-inning efforts at Chicago and Cleveland, and yesterday worked two relief innings for a win over the Tigers. His triumph over the Indians, incidentally, was a 2-0 shutout. The boy is a certain starter from now on.

Attack Slumps

The Sox dropped below the .500 pace on the western trip. After sweeping a four-game series from the Chicago White Sox and strengthening their hold on the American League leadership, the Cronins dropped four straight to the Browns and finished the tour with seven wins and eight loses. The Boston offense bogged down on the road, placing even greater pressure on the mediocre mound staff.

The talk of the team and the entire league is Lou Finney, the hustling right fielder who is shooting for his first batting championship. By collecting two doubles and a single in the closing Detroit game, he rocketed his average to .371 and passed Ray Radcliff of the Bruins in the individual race.

Improved Hitter

Finney this year is the most improved hitter in the league. For his first eight campaigns in the circuit, most of them with the Athletics, the Alabaman compiled an unimpressive .282 average and only twice slipped over the charmed .300 level. In 1936 he got up to .302 and last year to .310. But now he is pounding all pitching with monotonous regularity and will be hard to beat in the batting race. Six times this spring he has made four hits in one game. Once he made five against the Yankees.

Disappointing on the road was the hitting of the usually-reliable Jimmy Foxx. After doing .317 for the first 43 games, he slowed to a .246 pace in the West and lowered his 1940 mark to .297. In only one game did Double-X drive in more than a lone run. However, Captain Jimmy and his mates expect to snap out of their decline during the home stand just ahead.

* * *

Briefs . . . Dom Di Maggio has hit .333 substituting for Ted Williams in left field. . . . The Sox have won three of their last five starts. . . . They took two of the three contests at Detroit. . . . Tomorrow the Hub will see Cronin's new batting order, with Finney third, Tabor fifth, Doerr sixth and himself seventh. . . . Despite his recent hit famine, Foxx still leads the league with 58 runs batted in and is in a tie with Trosky at 17 homers . . . The Bees are in Brooklyn tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, with a double-header on the last day. . . . From there they go to New York and Philadelphia.

Three Reasons for Tiger Spurt

Wide World

DETROIT, Mich.—These three players are being called the sparkplugs of the Detroit Tigers ball team which right now is challenging Cleveland and the Boston Red Sox for the leadership of the American League race. Left to right: Dick Bartell, shortstop; Barney McCosky, center-fielder, and Birdie Tebbetts, catcher.

Cornell Places Five Men On Eastern All-Star Nine

Cornell, 1940 champion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, placed five men on the All-League team, selected by the coaches, it was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, secretary-treasurer. Big Red players were named to three-quarters of the infield, including Ronnie Stillman, a sophomore, at second; Capt. George Polzer, senior, at short, and Walter Scholl, a junior, at third. The others were Kenneth Brown, in the outfield, and Walter Sickles, pitcher.

Five colleges are represented on the first team. Princeton placed two men—Brook Jones, catcher, and Bill MacCoy, in the outfield. Yale, with Ted Harrison, pitcher; Pennsylvania, with Harlan Gustafson, first baseman, and Dartmouth, with Gus Broberg, outfielder, each had one.

Harrison, Scholl and Polzer each received a perfect total of 14 points, based on 2 for a first-team selection and 1 for a second-team choice. They were the only three with perfect scores. Both Polzer and Broberg made the first team last year, while Scholl, Brown and Sickles were named to the 1939 second team.

Jones was the league's individual batting champion. School tied for the base-stealing award. Polzer led in runs scored, runs batted in, total bases and most hits. Gustafson ranked second to Jones in batting. Sickles scored most victories in an undefeated season and Harrison set two new league records for strikeouts.

Places on the second team also were distributed among five colleges Dartmouth gaining four, Pennsylvania and Columbia two each and Cornell and Yale one each.

The seven coaches—Mose Quinn, of Cornell; Jeff Tesreau, of Dartmouth; Andy Coakley, of Columbia; Bill Clarke, of Princeton; Joe Wood of Yale; Floyd Stahl, of Harvard, and Dr. Walter Cariss of Pennsylvania, whose teams finished in that order cast votes for 23 men, two for two positions.

The league first and second teams:

First Team

Name and College		Name and College
Harrison, Yale (14)	p.	Young, Cornell (8)
Sickles, Cornell (10)	p.	Wood, Yale (5)
Jones, Princeton (10)	c.	Reagan, Penn. (7)
Gustafson, Pennsylvania (13)	1b.	Jones, Dartmouth (3)
Stillman, Cornell (12)	2b.	Orr, Dartmouth (6)
Scholl, Cornell (14)	3b.	Desmond, Columbia (3)
Polzer, Cornell (14)	ss.	Lendo, Dartmouth (3)
Brown, Cornell (11)	of.	Burns, Dartmouth (6)
MacCoy, Princeton (10)	of.	Pill, Columbia (6)
Broberg, Dartmouth (8)	of.	McDonald, Penn. (4)

Other Votes

Pitchers—Healey, Harvard (2); Wonson, Dartmouth (1); Hughes, Dartmouth (1); Lendo, Dartmouth (1).
Catchers—Finneran, Cornell (2); Desmond, Columbia (1); Schroeder, Yale (1).
First basemen—Buckley, Harvard (2); Hasslinger, Columbia (1); Ochs, Cornell (1).
Second basemen—Koepsell, Pennsylvania (3); Alter, Yale (1).
Third basemen—Besse, Yale (2); Lambert, Columbia (1); Sommers, Dartmouth (1).
Shortstops—Keyes, Harvard (2); Carton, Yale (1).
Outfielders—Reagan, Pennsylvania (4); Cosby, Princeton (3); Macdonald, Harvard (3); Bowen, Cornell (3); Anderofsky, Columbia (2); Lovett, Harvard (1); Tate, Princeton (1); Wood, Yale (1).

Numbers in parentheses indicate points

Tiller Talk

Baruna Leads Cruising Run

Could Baruna, Henry C. Taylor's scratch boat, hold her short lead as she beats her way down the rock-ledged Maine coast and on into the finish line at Gloucester? That was the question on the lips today of the followers of the Cruising Club of America race which started off Block Island, R. I., Monday.

Three days and three nights this sturdy fleet has battled adverse conditions in what must be one of the most thrilling cruising runs ever scheduled in these parts. Flat calms, varying breezes, soupy fog, strong head winds, and gale reaches—all these conditions, and undoubtedly more that will be related ashore afterward, have been experienced by the skippers and crews.

This is a race that requires excellent navigation and a hardy crew. Reefs have been tucked in and shaken out. Knowing their lead to be extremely slight and one that is determined by the speed of its stern rivals in using their time allowances, Baruna's crew must be working frantically today on the last haul of their journey.

With only half an hour's margin on D. Spencer Berger's Mandoo II at the Mount Desert mark, the yawl Baruna on corrected time merely eked out a lead of seven minutes.

Astern of Mandoo II, was Rudy Schaefer's speedy yawl, second in time allowance, with about the same interval.

With the difficult weather conditions as they are, reports indicate that it will be Saturday at least before the last boat will cross the finish line.

Already three yachts have retired from the arduous grind. Marblehead's young Noyes brothers, Harry K. and Pike, were forced ashore by a splitting mainmast backstay aboard their Tioga Too.

Radio reports yesterday claimed the sidelining of J. J. White Jr.'s cutter Souvenir, a Class B entry, and Philip J. Roosevelt's Persephone of Oyster Bay, L. I. A split mainsail forced Souvenir into New Bedford, while no reason was given for Persephone's withdrawal.

* * *

As Eastern Yacht Club holds the second race in their first summer series this Saturday, the opening day record of 51 boats starting most likely will be eclipsed.

The popular Thirty Square Meter Class, better know as "Marblehead Squeaks," will undoubtedly show a greater tonnage than their eight starters of two weeks ago. Cagey John Lawrence, one of the "hardest" racers in these waters, is ready to defend his inaugural Eastern day honors in Moose, with E. Sohier Welch in Evanthia III, last year's "Squeak" champion, providing major opposition after last week's thrilling duel of the two which found Welch absorbing the victory puff at the finish line.

Veteran, and probably the best known skipper in these parts, Charles Francis Adams, will tune up his Eight-Meter Thisbe with the intention of continuing his first winning performance at Eastern this year. The lofty rigged Eights should find several more rivals than those in the first engagement.

* * *

The class with the fastest growing enthusiasm around 'Head waters is the International Class, already augmented by four new entries this year.

* * *

Alfred E. Chase augmented the debut of the Thirty Square Meters yesterday in the Wednesday series of the Corinthian Yacht Club by edging Moose . . . Edward Lynch scored his second straight Town Class triumph in Buddy, while Marjorie Allen repeated in the Fourth division of the Brutal Beasts.

* * *

Walter Hallett continued his Indian Class winning ways tillering Tonto in a South Boston Yacht Club twilight affair . . . Joe Russell took the Snipe Class gun.

* * *

Squantum Yacht Club holds its third twilight race of the season tomorrow night at the Quincy Bay course.

Wendell A. Davis

Deerfield Ties Loomis for Lead In School Races

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 27 (AP)—Loomis School sailors from Windsor, Conn., and the Deerfield (Mass.) School crew tied for top honors in yesterday's interscholastic Mallory Cup races that saw a field of 14 reduced to seven.

Loomis and Deerfield each scored a first and third in this afternoon's races and picked up 12¼ points.

They will decide the cup winner in today's final race with the five other finalists—Kent School, Kent, Conn.; St. Andrew's, Middletown, Del.; Hotchkiss, Lakeville, Conn.; Belmont Hill, Belmont, Mass., and Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.

Kent, with nine points, was third in point standings after yesterday's races. Tabor and Belmont Hill tallied six each, and Hotchkiss and St. Andrew's got five each.

One casualty marked yesterday's races—the Belmont Hill boat capsizing in the final event, going over before the heavy wind that held all day.

St. Mark's School was disqualified after Choate's crew protested being hit in Tuesday's first preliminary race.

Two of yesterday's races were held on an eight-mile triangular course across the bay, while the third was on a straight course from the South Shore into the Naval Academy.

The Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association is sponsoring the regatta.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio, lf	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Finney, rf	4	1	3	3	2	0	1
Foxx 1b	3	0	1	1	5	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	0	0	5	0	1
Cronin ss	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Peacock c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bagby p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Spence	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Hash p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	10	27	9	2
DETROIT							
Bartell ss	4	0	2	2	0	5	0
McCosky cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Greenberg lf	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
York 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Campbell rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Higgins 3b	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tebbets c	3	0	1	1	4	0	1
Gorsica p	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Benton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	27	14	1

*Batted for Bagby in the eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Runs batted in, Greenberg, Tabor, Cronin. Two-base hits, Finney 2, Spence. Hits, off Bagby, 7 in 7 innings; off Hash, 1 in 2 innings; Gorsica, 7 in 8 1-3 innings; Benton, 0 in 2-3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 7, Detroit 13. Stolen base, Tebbetts. Sacrifice hit, McCosky. Base on balls, by Bagby 5, by Hash 3, by Gorsica 3. Struck out, by Bagby, by Hash, by Gorsica 3, by Benton. Winning pitcher, Hash. Losing pitcher, Gorsica. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpire-in-chief, Basil. Umpires on bases, Grieve, Rommel and Geisel. Attendance, 8329.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow. Fenway Park. 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2193

Ann Weber Leads College Archery Initial Shooting

STORRS, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., and William Sterner of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., went into the lead yesterday in the first day's shooting of the 62nd Eastern Archery Association tournament at the University of Connecticut.

Handicapped by rain, cold and wind, the 96 archers entered in the tournament failed to set any scoring records. The women completed a single National round and the men were stopped by a thunder shower after only partially completing their first York round. They had completed shooting at 100 yards and moved up to the 80-yard range when they were forced to stop.

Miss Weber, 18-year-old Montclair State Teachers College sophomore and defending women's champion had 71 hits and a total score of 463 in the single National round. She holds the record with a score of 497. Bill Sterner scored 59 hits for a total of 291 at the 100-yards distance in the first York round.

Carl J. Weese of Newark, N. J., the defending men's champion, finished in second place yesterday with 276 at the 100-yards distance.

The Massachusetts state semi-pro program, including establishment of district tournaments, is in complete charge of Arthur B. Corey of Concord, state commissioner, who will supervise the annual State Tournament at Hudson, July 8-16.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at St. Louis.
(Only Game)

National League

Chicago at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
(Only Games)

Tomorrow

American League

Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
(Only Games)

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (night).
(Only Games)

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	6	15	6	.400
Finney	53	240	89	.371
Williams	54	213	72	.338
Spence	8	9	3	.333
Peacock	28	52	17	.327
Cramer	58	258	83	.322
Di Maggio	19	47	14	.298
Foxx	58	222	66	.297
Tabor	55	210	58	.276
Doerr	55	231	60	.259
Cronin	58	209	48	.230
Desautels	46	146	30	.205
Owen	7	18	3	.167
Glenn	6	8	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	37	109	38	.349
Moore	31	108	34	.315
Ross	51	196	60	.306
Miller	51	190	58	.305
Andrews	9	14	4	.286
Hassett	51	196	53	.270
West	50	189	51	.268
Sisti	36	123	29	.236
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Warstler	27	54	12	.222
Glossop	33	99	26	.262
Berres	27	44	8	.182
Masi	22	49	8	.163
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Olympets Face Bridgeport In Garden Tonight

Two New England Girls' Softball League games will be played at the Garden tonight, with the Boston Olympets meeting the Bridgeport, Conn., Girls in the feature at 9 p. m., and the Norumbega Totem Poles playing the Langley Girls of Portland, Maine, in the preliminary at 7:30.

Both of the out-of-town teams have played at the Garden before this season, but both were forced to bow to the superior playing of the Olympets. Last season, both outfits bowed twice to the Pets.

The feature game of the evening is expected to turn into a close pitching duel between Marjorie Johnson of the visitors and Mary Pratt of the locals. Miss Johnson enjoys a clean record this year, having won six games as against no defeats, while last year she hung up a mark of 20 victories in 21 games, with her only loss being to the Olympets.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	11	3	0	1.000
Wilson	15	4	1	.800
Hash	18	7	4	.636
Harris	11	3	2	.600
Grove	10	3	2	.600
Dickman	12	4	3	.571
Galehouse	11	4	3	.571
Bagby	15	5	5	.500
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	5	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	10	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	2	1	0	1.000
Errickson	13	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Sullivan	14	4	5	.444
Posedel	15	5	8	.385
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Coffman	14	0	2	.000
Javery	10	0	2	.000

College Yachts

MANTOLOKING, N. J., June 27 (AP)—Two thunderstorms yesterday caused postponement of the first day's races for the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association championships on Barnegat Bay. Five races each are to be held for Class E and Class G sloops during the three-day regatta.

Crews from the United States Naval Academy, United States Coast Guard Academy, Harvard, Yale and Williams will compete.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, June 28

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
7:30 p. m.—Understand Music, Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Splendors of Literature: transcribed.
8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation, Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Adalbert Lutter with Light Music. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Second Infantry Regiment Orchestra. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Choruses in Grand Opera; Orchestral Concert. 2RO3, 31.5 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin 10:30 p. m.—"Selfmade Men who Made Germany: 'Wilhelm Bauer, Inventor of the Sub-Marine.'" DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala 11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

James Lightbody of Harvard's trac kteam is the son of a four-time Olympic champion.

Miss Meister Wins Girls' Net Title

By Wendell Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Norma Meister, Sharon, became the first champion of the 15th annual Massachusetts State junior championships this morning when she defeated little Janet Murphy of Beverly, 9—7, 6—2, at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Meister, 14, defended her younger girls' singles title successfully after reaching the finals by ousting Gilda Ciccone of Newton in love games.

Against Miss Murphy, also 14, Miss Meister experienced a little difficulty in outsteadying the dogged Beverly girl, who was playing her first major tournament.

Opening round play in the junior girls' singles advanced rapidly with a majority of second round matches completed, and some third round matches. Seeded No. 4, Peggy Howe of Weston led the field into the quarter final with a 6—2, 6—0 triumph over Virginia Marston of Newton.

The junior boys' tourney opened play this afternoon. It was expected that a majority of the first two rounds of play would be completed today, as the tournament resumed action after three days of postponement caused by rain.

Junior Girls

First Round

Phoebe Rotch, Boston, defeated Mary Bullard, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0; Virginia Hall, Newton, defeated Julie Hoblitzel, Newton, 6—2, 7—5; Carolyn Murphy, Beverly, won by default from Paula Bourdman; Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, defeated Barbara Merrill, Newton, 6—2, 6—1; Betsy Mitchell, Newton, defeated Virginia Murphy, Somerville, 6—1, 6—1; Betty Thompson, Gardner, defeated Blanche Worth, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Dorothy Wightman defeated Betsy Mitchell, 6—0, 6—1; Peggy Howe, Weston, won by default over Janet Boardman; Virginia Marston, Newton, defeated Ethell Scholl, Newton, 7—5, 6—1; Lonny Myers, Hartford, Conn., defeated Roseanne O'Neill, Wellesley, 6—4, 6—1.

Third Round

Betty Thompson defeated Betty Howe, 6—1, 6—3; Lonny Myers defeated Nancy Howe, 6—1, 6—3.

Quarterfinal

Peggy Howe defeated Virginia Marston, 6—2, 6—0.

Younger Girls

Semifinal

Norma Meister, Sharon, defeated Gilda Ciccone, Newton, 6—0 6—0.

Final Round

Norma Meister defeated Janet Murphy, Beverly 9—7 6—2.

Good Distribution

DENVER (AP)—No school has won the Colorado football, basketball and track championships all in one school year since the state prep athletic conference was organized in 1921. Fort Collins and Loveland have won the state grid and track crowns in one year, and Greeley the football and basketball titles.

Atlantan and Fred Wright To Meet Ouimet, Guilford

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bobby Jones, the golfer who put away his clubs 10 years ago after a grand slam of the four major championships of the world, returns to the fairways here July 14 when he participates in an exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Except for the Masters' tournament every year in Augusta, Bobby has remained off the competitive links. He could have gone on winning following his victory in the United States amateur at Merion in 1930, he felt, but any further triumphs would have been anti-climactic.

Playing with Jones over the select course of The Country Club in Brookline will be three of Massachusetts' most famous amateurs—Jesse Guilford and Francis Ouimet of Woodland, and Fred Wright of Trapelo. None of the quartet is what might be termed a young golfer today, but for spectator interest in this section of the country, the four should furnish a match worth while for the memories it will recall.

There is no doubt that Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the P. G. A., who arranged the match, could have imported present-day big-name golfers which might be thought at first glance to appeal to a larger crowd. A quartet composed of Sam Snead, Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, and Lawson Little might lure spectators in droves at $1 per person, but it is doubtful if those four can match the glamour that will be supplied by the great Jones, alone.

Bobby is to golf what Ty Cobb is to baseball. Both have given their respective sports something no other player has contributed. By their deeds they have won places in the hearts of the fans that will never be dislodged. Others may equal their feats, but none will take their place.

At Brae Burn

Jones will be returning to a Boston course for the first time in 12 years. He last played here in the national amateur of 1928 at Brae Burn, which he won by the wide margin of 10 and 9 from T. Philip Perkins. Then 26 he still had his famous moments to come. Now 38, the Atlanta barrister can look back to the spring of 1930 with satisfaction, and satisfy his occasional urges to enter the golfing lists again by just such matches as this.

The exhibition will be one of four Jones will make for the benefit of the Red Cross, but Bobby is emphatic in pointing out that he is not coming out of his retirement. He is merely offering his services to a worthy cause. On the day before his appearance here, he will be playing at Lido on Long Island, and later in the season he will make his other two appearances. His exhibition here will be the only one in New England.

Jones with Wright

Teaming with Jones will be Fred Wright, the seven-times Massachusetts amateur champion who played on the first Walker Cup team and who made many fine showings in the U. S. and British amateur championships. Facing them will be the combination of Jesse Guilford and Francis Ouimet, who will be playing together as a team for the first time in many a month.

Wright never crashed through to a national title, but the fact that he held the State title so many times has given him a niche alongside Ouimet and Guilford in the Bay State's golfing history. His being paired with Jones recalls the fact that the two tied for the medal in the 1920 national amateur at 154. In that championship Jones eliminated Wright in the third round, but was eliminated himself as Chick Evans won the title from Ouimet in the final match.

Guilford's Turn

The following year it was Guilford's turn, and the big fellow whose long shots off the tees won him the nickname, "Siege Gun," came through at St. Louis. Ouimet was twice the victor in this event, winning first at Manchester, Vt. in 1914 and then again at Beverly C. C., in Chicago.

This match will be sponsored by the M. G. A., although it is a regular part of the P. G. A. program to raise money for the Red Cross. Altogether, through the series of tourneys it sponsored a week ago, the local organization has raised more than $1,500, which does not include some money sent directly to the Red Cross by member clubs.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Finney, Red Sox	53	240	39	89	.371
Radcliff, Browns	59	230	36	84	.365
Danning, Giants	52	203	32	75	.369
McCosky, Tigers	52	216	52	78	.361
Walker, Dodgers	46	176	26	60	.341
Gustine, Pirates	45	171	22	57	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	17	Mize, Cardinals	20
Trosky, Indians	17	Fletcher, Pirates	10
Johnson, Athlet's	13	Danning, Giants	10

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	58	Fletcher, Pirates	49
Greenberg, Tigers	50	Mize, Cardinals	50
Walker, Senators	48	Danning, Giants	50

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	John Kiley Presents
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Dodgers baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30	Rep. Conv. Reports	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Dodgers baseball game.	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:00	Science Talk; News	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game.	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News reports	The Profit Trio	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs	Raymond Scott's Orch	"Let's Dance"
7:45		WBZ at the Convention.	"Confidentially Yours"	Raymond Scott's Orch	"Music of the Masters"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers.	Musical Americana; guests; orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15	"Strange As It Seems"; war news	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"; dramatic sketch	George Stearney's Orch. Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers Short program
8:30				Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
8:45				Sports Writers' Quiz	
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Les Concertes Symphoniques de Montreal; direction of Fabien Sevitzky	"Good News of 1940"; music; comedy	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra	Arthur Mann, comment.	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour			Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	European news	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Virginia Bruce; Lynn Overman; Johnny Trotter's Or.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Rep. Natl. Conv.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		Harold Stokes's Orch	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	Rep. Conv. Reports.	"Aloah Land"; music		Harold Stokes's Orch	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports; Music	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Weather	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"; dramatization
11:30	Rep. Conv. Reports.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Leo Reisman's Orch	
11:45	Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Leo Reisman's Orch	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake"; sketch.	Jacobson's Rhythm	
8:45	Fashion Review		"Kate Hopkins"; drama	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; "Helpful Harry".	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	Convention Reports	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Organist	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hillton House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Jean

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Thirteen

"Would the Frenchman find a flaw in the papers?" Mrs. Deborah wondered as the two men went below, followed by Mr. Bliss, his long face grim and his tight lips moving in some soundless hymn. Even the children felt the suspense. They looked at the French sailors below them in the open boat, they looked at the great frigate riding the waves at ease a little beyond them.

Far far off some sail, no larger than the wing of a moth-miller, hurried along the horizon as though in flight. But here was the Fair American, crippled and helpless, at the mercy of the whim of this awkward young officer who could send them off with a prize crew if he wished, and ruin Captain Patterson by selling ship and cargo.

If only the foremast had not broken they would not have been so easily caught, Andrew thought. He looked like his father at that moment, his shoulders squared, his young chin thrust out a little, his gray eyes, usually so thoughtful, shining now with indignation.

Still no sound came from the cabin. What could they be doing to take so long? Mrs. Deborah held her hands tight pressed together to keep them quiet.

Ah, footsteps!

The sailors sprang to attention. Mrs. Deborah turned even whiter than before, the French officer appeared with Captain Patterson, talking stiffly.

"Thank you, captain," he was saying. "I find your papers in order. May I wish you a good voyage?"

An Unexpected Question

It was all right then. A little sigh came from Mrs. Deborah's lips. It may be that Pierre unconsciously exclaimed in French. If he did, he could not remember it afterwards, but the officer swung towards him with a sudden sharp glance.

"Who is this boy you have with you, captain?" he demanded dryly, looking Pierre up and down.

Mrs. Deborah swept forward facing the officer with a strained smile.

"Il est à moi," she said, "le plus aîné!"

It was the first French she had ever spoken except with the children. Why she should have spoken in French at all she could never say. "And Aunt Debby telling a fib!" thought Sally. "He is mine, the oldest." Well, if Aunt Debby could fib, so could Sally!

She came forward now smiling her most engaging smile, and slipped her arm about Pierre's neck.

"Peter's the oldest," she said, "and then comes Andrew, and I'm the youngest. My name's Sally." She left Pierre, who had not moved, and came up to the Frenchman and curtseyed.

"Have you any little girls at home, sir?"

His hard young face changed, looking down at her.

"Yes," he said, "but little Victoire is still a baby. She cannot even walk yet. But she has brown eyes like yours."

"I'll send her a present," cried Sally. She was back while her clear voice seemed still in the air, with Eunice, her doll, in her arms.

She gave it to the Frenchman.

Eunice Does Her Part

"Remember," she warned him, "put Eunice in your berth and let her sleep. She is not a good sailor."

A twinkle came to the over-serious eyes of the young man.

"I will remember," he said with great politeness. "Victoire will join me in a thousand thanks for your kindness."

He bowed to Mrs. Deborah, to the children, and called to one of his sailors who appeared over the side to take the doll carefully down into the boat. Then he bowed and shook hands with Captain Patterson.

"You are to be congratulated on your charming family," he said. His eye rested again a little sardonically on Pierre with his foreign look, his thin young body too large for Andrew's clothes, his bare feet.

Then with a salute he was gone.

They stood at the rail watching the boat pull away. The officer was standing at the stern and he had Eunice under one arm.

As Sally waved, he took off his hat with a sudden boyish gesture and waved it vigorously.

"Sally, you've been guilty of bribery," said Captain Patterson. "After you'd gone into action, he couldn't make trouble without seeming like a brute—even to himself. But you've lost Eunice."

"I'd rather lose Eunice than Pierre," said Sally stoutly. But she did not look at her uncle, for she was watching the last glimpse of Eunice's pink dress, only a little spot of color now under a distant dark blue arm.

A Familiar Coast

It was America that rose before them, in islands and cliff-edged shore, in blue rounded hills, dappled with cloud shadows. The gulls that veered about them were American gulls, the wind that came to them had the smell of American spruce and was warmed by long passing over the land.

"We'll be at Bangor tomorrow," cried Sally jumping up and down. "Dinah! Dinah! you'll be home before you know it!"

Pierre stood absorbed in this new landscape that seemed incredibly savage to him. Here he was to spend his life, a stranger. The shores were wooded. Only occasionally could he make out the square of a field, only once did he see a white spire. The green lonely land stretched before him, almost like another sea. What did people do in this wilderness? It was not like anything he had known.

"I'm glad it isn't," he thought. "The people here are kinder. Here there are no rich or poor, I believe. Everywhere there is land, as far as one may travel. They have never come to the end of it yet,"

The thought of such great distances frightened him a little.

"But they say Boston is a city," he comforted himself. "There I shall find my Uncle René and my Aunt Therese. Captain Patterson knew of them very well. He says that Uncle René is a merchant and much respected." He paused, and his mind went back to the old order of things.

"What would mother have thought to have her brother a merchant! But here it is considered no disgrace. Perhaps I, too, shall be a merchant."

Alone With America

He took a deep breath of excitement. There was no telling what he might become. Nothing was closed to him now, all roads were open. In the old days he had supposed he would have to be a courier like his father, whose whole life must be lived in the hope that the King might notice him, if only to say "good-morning."

Now he was free to be anything. Pierre laid his hand down on the rail, hard, glad to feel the impact of the smooth wood under his palm. He was standing at the bow just aft of the mended bowsprit. Sally and Andrew were in the cabin, packing their little horsehide trunks. He was alone with America.

Jon passed him with a grin, did something to a sail and disappeared. The Fair American was bowling along, in a fresh breeze, passing now and then a fishing boat or coast-wise sloop, bobbing in the sparkle of the waves. She seemed to approach the land eager but skittish, like a well-bred horse in a pasture that comes towards its master, but now trots off to his left, now to his right, before finally it lets itself be touched and haltered.

The boy could see through the islands the mouth of a great river now which he knew must be the Penobscot. They were entering into it. How far it seemed to reach up into the land! Tomorrow the sailors said they should be at Bangor at the head of the tide.

Pierre heard Sally's quick step behind him and then she stood leaning beside him at the rail.

"How good it smells!" she said. "And coming down Andrew and I counted seven deer drinking along one of the creeks. I wish, Pierre, you were coming to the farm too."

"You have all been so good to me," said the boy warmly. "Especially you, Sally. You nodded to me from those steps in Brest. Do you remember? I have a little present I should like you to take as a keepsake."

The boy drew out of his pocket the package Jean had put in his hand at parting. Sally helped him open it and then exclaimed over the pair of earrings that lay there, shaped like baskets of gold, with flowers whose petals were rose-colored diamonds.

"How beautiful!" she said, just touching one with the tip of her finger.

Sally Makes Amends

"They are for you," Pierre went on proudly.

"Oh, I can't take them," cried Sally, drawing back.

Pierre was hurt.

"Yet you gave the officer your doll," he said a little sullenly. "Why won't you take my present?"

Sally tried to think out why it was different.

"Eunice was mine," she said at last, "but these were your Mother's, weren't they? You must keep them Pierre."

He folded the earrings back in their cloth and put them again into his pocket. His fine gift had been refused. All his life he had been accustomed to give favors rather than to receive them, and the new lesson was not easy.

"Pierre," Sally was saying at his elbow, "Pierre, may I borrow them for today? Please, Pierre, I'll be very careful. But I should so love to show them to Aunt Debby and everyone. They will have seen nothing like them, ever."

(To be concluded next Wednesday, when this page will be published on account of the holiday.)

The Story So Far

By a strange combination of circumstances, Pierre, son of a French royalist, found himself working as cabin boy on the ship Fair American, bound homeward from Brest, France, to Boston. Its master, Captain Patterson, had brought with him on the voyage his wife, Deborah, and Sally and Andrew—all old friends of ours. Pierre, Sally and Andrew were fast becoming good friends. One day the Fair American was overtaken by a frigate of the New French Republic which signalled them to stop, and an officer came on board to examine their papers.

A drawing by Helen Sewell

"Peter's the oldest," said Sally

Good Summer Reading

Book Reviews

Shepherd of Judaea

The story of the youth of David is told with strength and beauty in "Wings of Glory," by Sonia Daugherty. The structure of this well developed novel keeps close to the original Bible narrative. It opens on the wondrous day when David, the boy shepherd, was summoned from watching his father's flock on the Judaean hills to be anointed by the prophet Samuel. It closes at the celebration and feasting when David, the victorious king and chosen ruler, led his people into the newly built city on the hill of Zion, strong in the faith that the presence of the holy ark of the covenant in their midst would bring peace to Israel.

Tense with interest are the days spent by David, whether at the court of Saul, in the heat of battle, or in exile hiding from Saul's jealous wrath. Glowingly human are the great moments of David's loyalties, in his friendship with Jonathan, his romance with Michal, and his marriage with Abigail. A height and depth of an epic quality pervades the telling throughout, with which the illustrations by James Daugherty are in accord.

America Sings

The life of the gifted composer of American folk songs, Stephen Foster, is vividly portrayed in "He Heard America Sing," by Claire Lee Purdy. Foster was a man of genius, and as such his personality is made real with all its greatness and weaknesses. Everywhere he went he listened to the humble folk of America singing, the toilers at the river ports and on the plantations.

As a small boy, he would listen with glowing eyes, whether it was his mother singing the chanteys of the rough Irish sailors she used to overhear when the great tall-masted ships unloaded their cargoes in Delaware, or Lieve, the negro girl, halting in her song about "Old Mr. Frog," for six-year-old Steve to add his lines.

"What shall the wedding supper be?" sang Lieve.

"A little green worm and a bumble bee," Stephen would supply.

Stephen used to like to go to church with Lieve because of the way the Negroes sang there. When they sang, there was magic in the air, and it is indeed some of that same magic he has captured in his own folk music.

This is a well rounded story of Stephen Foster's life, and is the first written for young people. At the same time, it is a surging narrative of movement and color, with the words of many of his songs and their accompanying music harmoniously interpreting the American life that was in part his own in the era leading up to the Civil War.

Careers in Writing

"There is never a dull moment where Ed is," were almost the first words spoken to Judy upon her arrival in New York in "Judy Grant: Editor." by Vera Connolly. Judy had needed a red cap at the Grand Central Station to get her mother's wheel chair from the baggage car, and a tall, genial young man waiting to meet his sister had come to her assistance. Charlotte Brooks's remark was matched by Judy exclaiming, "That's what my family say of me!" It certainly is true there are no dull moments in reading about the closely matched adventures of these two young people.

Judy had crossed the continent to find a job for herself on a magazine. Ed Brooks was a cub reporter on The Planet working on an assignment at the waterfront—a smuggling racket that had baffled city and federal authorities for almost ten years. Through her chance meeting with Ed and his sister, Judy very shortly found herself welcomed by an alive crowd already launched in the journalistic world. It took determination and grit for Judy to make an opening wedge for herself into that same world.

Here we have not only a career story for older girls with accurate details of the departmental work of a leading magazine, but also a swift story of activities behind the lines in newspaper work, handled with the skillful technique typical of clever magazine writing. An enthusiastic reporter's instinct for detail with an abundance of human interest is felt throughout the book.

Miss Connolly has a thorough knowledge of the field of journalism. In fact, she takes an active part in it today.

Summer Mysteries

As smart as the holiday bags, with their plaids and stripes, are the gay jackets and bright covers of four of this season's mystery stories for older girls, each with the call of summer fun in its title: "Mystery Off Pirate's Point," by Leda Wadsworth; "Mystery at Four Chimneys," by Nina Brown Baker; "Shadow Cove Mystery," by Mary Constance DuBois; and "The Little Green Orchard Mystery," by Mabel Cleland Widdemer. "Nifty!" . . . "Swell!" . . . and "Full of Umph!" are a few of the exclamations that will easily follow in the wake of reading any one of them.

If Pat is a favorite name for a heroine it may not be easy to decide which Pat in the first three stories to read about first. Pat Hilyard, however, attractive, modern, and a thoroughly good sport, wins top place on the above list on more than one count. Her three months' adventures at Pirate's Point on the Oregon coast are full of naïve good humor. There was no lack of excitement when she had for neighbors a family of boy like the Lawrences. There were the twins, Steve and Tony, each with a year to go before college, and their small lively brother, Rick, going on seven. Through their interest in an amateur weekly and their zeal for advertisements and front page news, the twins, particularly Tony, innocently became involved with mysterious messages and finally a show-down in smuggling. Its clear crisp telling makes it refreshing reading for a hot day.

When the two sisters, Patricia and Anne Patterson, in "Mystery at Four Chimneys," were left for the summer months at an old Brooklyn mansion belonging to their recently acquired stepfather, the discovery of an old horsehide trunk, the contents of which had not been disturbed in decades, gave them a clue to a bit of hitherto concealed family history. Lines in an old diary kept by a faithful servant gave Pat and Anne some of the information they needed to understand the events leading up to the mysterious disappearance of Dona Ignacia, the young Spanish bride of Captain Jack Driscoll. Sensing the value placed by the young mother on a tapestry square she had diligently stitched as her parting gift for her son, Pat and Anne were indefatigable in their efforts to read a message in its design. When Pat read it right, the final secret was unlocked. It is an entertaining story told with ease and cleverness.

In "Shadow Cove Mystery," the impetuous Patsy Goodwin, whom some may recognize as the same Patsy—"Junior Partner" of a New York pet shop—started off a series of bewildering surprises for herself and her friends, with whom she was a guest at a mountain resort, when she dashed into a job as waitress at Nofret Inn.

Her sympathies had been aroused by the plight of a temperamental Russian girl who needed help in caring for a younger brother and sister. Quick action seemed to be necessary and Patsy plunged right into it. The beautiful Nura was sensitive and shy; and her strange disappearance, just at the moment when Patsy knew she had in her hand the aid she had striven for, gave Patsy still more strenuous adventures. A hermit, Girl Scout campers, and members of the summer colony all had their share of excitement before the affairs of the refugee family were finally happily settled.

Again, in the "Little Green Orchard Mystery," it is among antique treasures stored away under the eaves of an attic that Abigail Alden made the discovery of a red lacquer box the contents of which started a baffling search for a long lost scroll of Chinese poetry.

Gail's days were busy ones helping her mother with the work of a popular tea-room, but in her "time-off" the attic room with its small window looking off into "a tent of green" was her favorite retreat. From attic to orchard, by delving into a romantic past linked with the Orient, Gail and her young friends brought to light a fragment of amazing worth.

Mary Adeline Whitney

List of Books Reviewed

Wings of Glory, by Sonia Daugherty. Illustrated by James Daugherty. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

He Heard America Sing, The Story of Stephen Foster, by Claire Lee Purdy. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. $2.50.

Judy Grant: Editor, by Vera Connolly. New York: Dodd Mead & Co. $2.00.

Mystery Off Pirate's Point, by Leda Wadsworth. New York and Toronto: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. $2.

Mystery at Four Chimneys, by Nina Brown Baker. New York: Lothrop Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

Shadow Cove Mystery, by Mary Constance Du Bois. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Company. $2.

The Little Green Orchard Mystery, by Mabel Cleland Widdemer. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Company. $2.

Making Your Boat Sail

Your Lighter Canvas Is Helpful, Too

By Arthur H. Baldwin

A week ago we were discussing the best way to put a boat's sails to work. That explanation was not entirely complete, for then the working sails only were mentioned. Many young skippers count heavily on their lighter sails too. Such light sails as their Genoa Jibs, Spinnakers and Parachute Spinnakers, they find, are not only fun to use, but they are effective in giving their boats dash as well.

Light sails are called light sails because they are actually made of lighter weight material than is used in ordinary sails. The cloth must be light because of the use to which the sails are put. Moreover the sails are large, and ordinary canvas would make them too bulky for the average small boat.

Of the three light sails mentioned above, the spinnaker remains the most popular. It looks much like an over-sized jib, but the foot on most spinnakers is much longer and this makes the whole sail larger. It is invariably set broadside to the wind when the boat is running before the wind.

Hoisted by a special halliard, one corner of the sail is held out from the boat by a spinnaker pole and guy; the other corner is held in over the deck of the boat by a sheet. Thus, when a boat is sailing with a spinnaker set, it has a sail on both sides, the mainsail being swung well out on one side, and the spinnaker on the other.

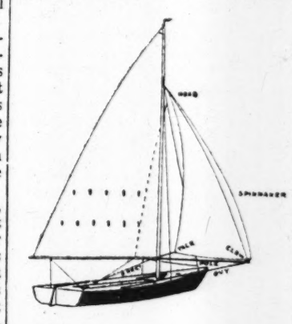
Parachute Spinnakers

Parachute spinnakers differ from ordinary spinnakers in that they are much larger and fuller. In reality they are double spinnakers. They billow forward all the way around from the spinnaker pole on one side to close to the mainboom on the other. Thus they pass forward even of the forestay. Because it is set forward of the forestay, it is possible to use a parachute spinnaker not only on a rundown wind, but on a reach as well.

Quite a few small boats now carry Genoa jibs, or jibs that overlap the mast and part of the mainsail, as regular equipment. If such a jib were enlarged still further, and made of light canvas, it would come under the heading of a light sail.

But how are these sails bent? The ordinary spinnaker is set in this way: Move your spinnaker pole forward on the windward deck. This pole is equipped with a crotch at one end and a pin at the other. Place the pole on deck with the pin end forward. Get the spinnaker forward, and clear all three corners.

Now attach the special halliard to the sail's head. Make a sheet fast to the inner corner of the foot, and a guy (or extra sheet) fast to the remaining corner. Pass the sheet back to the cockpit on the leeward side of the mast. Pass the guy around the windward shroud outboard and back into the cockpit also. Make the guy fast temporarily.



With all three corners of the sail secured, insert the pin of the spinnaker pole through the eye to which the guy is fastened, and push that edge of the sail straight forward. At the same time, the sail should be hoisted.

As soon as it is up and the halliard made fast, place the crotch end of the pole against the mast. Now swing the sail back into place by pushing on the spinnaker pole. As soon as the sail is out broadside to the wind, tighten up on the guy to hold it there. The sail can be finally set by trimming the sheet that has already been run aft on the opposite side of the boat.

Lowering the Sail

Reverse the process when you wish to lower your spinnaker. Loosen the guy and let the sail and pole swing forward. Remove the pole. Lower the sail with the halliard and muzzle the canvas as it comes down. Remove all lines and get the sail beneath the foredeck before it becomes wet. Get the spinnaker pole below also.

Parachute spinnakers are much more difficult to set. They are huge sails as a rule, and extremely hard to keep out of the water. Nevertheless they are put onto a boat in much the same fashion as the smaller sails.

There is one thing that must be remembered in setting a parachute, however, and this is that the sheet must be passed forward of the forestay before the sail is hoisted. Get it all the way around and be sure the sail will be able to follow. Try to fill the sail with wind as you hoist it so that it will not become entangled near the stem of the boat. If you can possibly have a veteran aboard when you set your parachute spinnaker for the first time, it would be well to do so.

No such warnings need be given in regard to the setting of your Genoa jib, for a Genoa is set exactly as you would put an ordinary jib on a boat. Snaphooks fasten them to the forestay, and even the regular jib sheet can be used. The lead of the sheet must be changed, however, because a Genoa's foot will extend further aft. Experiment with the lead until you have located the correct spot and then put a new fairleader on deck or rig up a small pennant with a line.

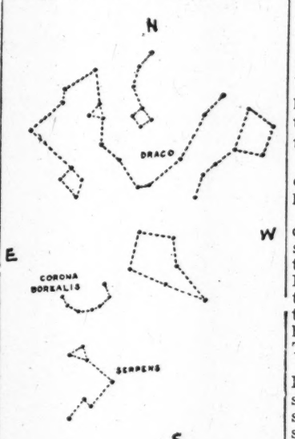
Suppose, however, that you cannot afford to buy any of these light sails. In that case make a so-called light sail of your regular jib. Wing out your jib with a "whisker pole" whenever you have a long run down wind to make. Cut a pole a little shorter than the foot of your jib. Fit this pole with a crotch at one end and a small pin on the other. Then, when you round off before the wind and commence to run before it, simply place the pin end of your pole into the clew cringle (the cringle to which the sheets lead) of the jib and push the sail out opposite the mainsail with the pole. Place the crotch end of the pole against the mast and trim it tight with your jib sheets. You will then have an improvised spinnaker.

(This is the second of six elementary articles on sailing that are appearing on this page every week. The page next week will be published on Wednesday on account of the holiday.)

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

Swinging around close to Polaris, or the North Star, are the circumpolar constellations. These are the Big Dipper, the Little Dipper, Cassiopeia and Draco. For anyone living as far north as the latitude of Salt Lake City, Denver, or New York these four constellations can be seen in all seasons because of their apparent nearness to the pole. When the seasonal constellations are mentioned these four, therefore, are left out.



Hold the chart above your head and look for its counterpart in the sky. The constellations will appear like this at 8 p. m. about June 28.

For observation: Draco, the dragon; Corona Borealis; and Serpens.

The tail of Draco, one of the circumpolar constellations, will be seen curling up directly between the dipper section of both Dippers. From that point it runs south of the Little Dipper and up again toward Polaris. Then the neck and head turn almost squarely south There are four stars in the head.

South of Draco, and nearly in line eastward with the two middle stars of Bootes is one of the finest star groups in the sky. This constellation is Corona Borealis, or the Northern Crown. Corona Borealis is a compact group of seven stars that form a nearly perfect semi-circle in the sky. One of the middle stars, Gemma, is of second magnitude.

Again south of Corona Borealis and east of the constellation Virgo is Serpens, the serpent. The head is raised as if it were in the act of striking Arcturus in Bootes.

Mars is the Evening Star now. You will find it well over in the West.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP CARSON

Hiking, swimming, rowing in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in a plain, good old-fashioned camp to build outstanding American boys, 9-18. Eight happy weeks, $125.00. Forty miles from Harrisburg. For catalog and picture booklet address Director Camp Carson, Box 44, New Bloomfield, Pa.

TOSEBO CAMP

For Boys: 30th year. Convenient Michigan location Happy boys 6 to 16 life amidst HARMONY ideals "Sea Scouts" Boat Building Swimming instruction. Sports Moderate fee includes horseback-riding Supervised "Land Yacht" Trips to N. Y. World's Fair For catalog address—Roger Hill

TODD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

IENAPE

FOR BOYS, 5-16
Natural lake in Poconos, 110 mi. from New York City; 125 from Phila. Riding, sailing, tennis, radio broadcasting, aquaplaning, etc. Experienced counselors. Cowboy, 2 Indians, ventriloquist, magician. Crafts Shop. Booklet.
DAVID M. KEISER, Roslyn, Pa. Ogontz (Phila.) 3677.

CAMP SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio Pottery. Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 19th season. All inclusive fee Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Summer camping for boys who like a rugged outdoor life, midst pines, birches and Michigan blue lakes. Boys may earn money and enjoy all Cub, Boy and Sea Scout activities. Free Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

SCHOOL CAMPS

Pike's School and Camp
Horses, ponies, swimming pool, supervised play, ages 5 to 12. For information call St. Charles 145 or write to Stella Pike Nelson—Director.
BOX 134, ST. CHARLES, ILL.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CAMP ELEKTOR
Lake Tedyuskung, Hawley, Pa. For boys and girls 6-14. All camp activities. Fun and progress for everyone without over-regimentation. Moderate Rates. Mrs. Maude Clarke, Director, Principal of Elektor Academy, Jamaica, L. I., New York. Esp. 9-4792.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

OPECHEE Girls 4-15 25th Year
New London, N. H. On Pleasant Lake in White Mt. region.
Usual Camp Activities
Attractive Late Season Rates
MRS. F. M. HOCKADAY Office, 37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
"A HORSE FOR EVERY GIRL"

Camp Vebynin
EAST LEMPSTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
For Girls 7-17
160 Acres Bordering Dodge Pond
Usual Camp Activities
Attractive Late Season Rates
MRS. HEDVIG KOCH, Director
282 Lawrence Road, Medford, Mass.
Mystic 5240

SEA PINES
CAPE COD • 34th SEASON • FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach. 100 acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings, four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, art, crafts. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby guest buildings for adults. WINTER SCHOOL.
Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

T-LEDGE
"Camping at its best"
Orr's Island, Maine (connected with mainland). On the glorious Maine coast. Sailing with native Maine Skipper. Our own stable of fine SADDLE HORSES. Primitive camping with a Maine guide. Every activity in charge of an expert. Harmonious atmosphere. Counsellor training course. TAM-A-RACK for boys with Harvard Track Coach. Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr
Box G-560, So. Portland, Maine

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
RIDING, TENNIS, ARCHERY, GOLF, BADMINTON, ART, DRAMATICS, CANOEING, SAILING, SWIMMING.
Girls 7-18. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
MAPLE CITY, MICHIGAN
For girls from homes of Monitor readers

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS

Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Revelation
TOOTH POWDER
Brushing the teeth with Revelation has been a pleasant daily habit in countless families for three generations. Youngsters like its speed and refreshing taste. Dentists and parents rely on the safe, positive cleansing action of Revelation Tooth Powder; family friend for 33 years.
Sold at all drug counters
Trial size at 10¢ stores
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., San Francisco
DRUCKER'S REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 634,900
1940 volume to date 125,179,425
1939 volume to date 106,336,585

Market Rises Slightly On Slow Dealings

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The stock market stepped up today in rather tenuous dealings as traders divided their attention between home politics and the war.

Aircrafts, utilities, rails and chemicals were favored. Top gains of fractions to 2 points were reduced near the fourth hour. Dealings were at a rate of only about 450,000 shares.

Talk of a peace shift in Europe continued in boardrooms and was a restraining factor, especially for the war infants, brokers said. New Russian-Rumanian developments also proved a bit confusing. In addition, questions began to arise regarding business if and when the conflict ends. Hopes the Republican convention would nominate a "constructive" candidate were regarded as the main prop for speculative sentiment.

Bonds edged forward, along with commodities. "Free" sterling and the Canadian dollar pushed up briskly, seemingly buoyed by peace rumors.

Among better stock performers—some subsequently lost momentum—were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, American Water Works, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Westinghouse, Loft, J. C. Penney and du Pont.

Supported in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Slant Upward

Demand for domestic corporate and for German loans gave the bond market an upward slant today.

Many rail and industrial issues were up fractions to more than 3 points in late dealings. The broader buying in these groups seemed to be based chiefly on hopes of further business gains in the second half of the year under the lift of heavy arms spending.

Outstanding gainers included Walworth 4s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, Gotham Silk Hosiery 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s and Republic Steel 4½s.

Domestic bonds gaining slight ground included Montana Power 3¾s, International Paper 6s, Goodrich 4¼s, Alleghany 5s of '49, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Nickel Plate 4½s ran up more than a point in early dealings following proposals of the management to refund the issue by paying 20 per cent in cash and the balance with new obligations bearing the same interest rate.

United States Government bonds were quiet, up 7-32 of a point to down 14-32.

Wheat Prices Tend Irregularly Lower

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—While grain traders awaited clarification of negotiations that might lead to a reopening of the continental European market for foodstuff imports, wheat prices today fluctuated uneasily advancing first then declining to net losses for the session.

Rumors of possible truce in Europe and development of a western hemisphere export program encouraged most dealers to adopt a waiting attitude. Some hedging sales and favorable weather conditions for harvest in the Southwest and spring crop growth in parts of the Northwest contributed to the late reaction.

Sterling Exchange Rate Jumps 14½c

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The British pound sterling pushed up 14½ cents in terms of the dollar in foreign exchange trading today to $3.88½.

The sudden demand for the English unit, which some dealers attributed to unconfirmed peace rumors, found the free market for sterling virtually bare of offerings.

In the wake of sterling, Canadian dollars moved ahead 1½ U. S. cents to 83.25. Swiss francs gained .05 of a cent to 22.63 cents.

Booth Fisheries Reports Year's Net Nearly Tripled

CHICAGO (AP)—Booth Fisheries Corporation and subsidiaries reported a net income for the fiscal year ended April 27, 1940, of $153,503 as compared to $53,317 for the preceding fiscal year.

The net income for the 1939-40 fiscal year was equal to 87 cents a share on 59,774 shares of class A stock after dividend requirements on the $6 cumulative preferred stock on which there is an accumulation of dividends, as compared to $2.98 a share on the $6 cumulative preferred stock in the previous fiscal year.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market pointed definitely higher today as traders viewed more favorably the overnight war news. Recently declining industrials attracted numerous buyers. Gilt-edged issues were quiet but steady. Home rails were higher and oil shares recovered most of yesterday's losses. Foreign bonds were generally unchanged.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished unchanged to 10 points higher today, off somewhat from the day's best levels. Trade demand and professional buying supplied principal support.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	Jun26
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	40	40	40	Jun26
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18½	18	18	Jun25
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun26
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	*3	39⅛	39	39	+ ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	18	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun26
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7	7	7	Jun26
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10	10	10	Jun24
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun25
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148½	148½	148½	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
73⅛	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	Jun25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	1	27¼	27	27	+ ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun26
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	Jun26
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	10	60	59	59½	+1¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun25
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jun26
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34	34	34	+1½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	97½	97½	97½	− ½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	23½	23½	23½	+1
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	38¾	37	38¾	Jun26
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1½	1½	1½	
24½	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	14½	14	14	Jun25
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	6	15½	15½	15½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun26
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	24½	23¾	24	Jun26
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	6	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ¾
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	Jun25
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	18	3	3	3	− ½
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	12	13	12¾	12½	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	5	44½	44	44	Jun26
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun21
121	95	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	34	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	−2¼
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	10	42½	40½	42½	+2½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	6	11¼	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	58	58	58	− ½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7½	7½	7½	Jun26
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun25
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jun26
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (1½e)	5	24	23¾	23¾	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Jun24
17¼	11	Am Stove (1½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	7	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	Jun26
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	Jun25
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	157¼	156½	157¼	+ ¾
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	75¾	75½	75½	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	77¼	77	77	+ ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	+ ½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	55	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Jun25
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	− ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	-	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	47	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jun26
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	13½	13½	13½	Jun26
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25	25	25	Jun26
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
7⅞	4	Armour Ill	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	40	40	40	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	5	30	29¾	30	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7	7	7	Jun25
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	47⅜	47	47⅜	Jun26
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun26
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	− ½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	⅞	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45½	45½	45½	Jun25
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	25	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	13½	Bald Loco ct	13	15½	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun26
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	4	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	*1	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	24¾	24½	24⅝	− ⅜
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	108	108	108	Jun24
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
6½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	28	27⅝	28	+1
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun25
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	Jun26
29	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	25	24⅛	25	Jun26
69¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	32	74¼	73⅜	73¾	+ ⅞
1451½	1091½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	118½	118	118½	+2
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun26
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun26
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	21	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¾
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21¼	21	21¼	Jun26
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	− ⅛
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1½e)	3	15	15	15	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	7	30⅜	30	30	Jun26
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	4	17	16½	17	+ ¾
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
33¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−1⅜
38¼	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	5	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
27½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	-	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y22
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18	18	18	
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
6¼		Budd Mfg	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	20	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅞
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	24	22¾	22¾	Jun25
13⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	15	15	15	Jun26
12½	6⅝	Burr Ad M(.20e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¼		Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23¼	17½	But Bros pt (1½)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun26
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7½	7½	7½	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun24
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	3	12	11¾	12	Jun26
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	7	14	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	31	31	31	Jun26
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	27¾	27	27¾	Jun26
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun24
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	-	49¼	48	48	Jun25
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	13	45½	45	45½	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	9	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
12½	-	Celotex Corp	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	*1	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	-	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
57⅜	21⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	-	Jun16
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun26
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	5	25¾	25¼	25½	− ½
83⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	5	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
21½	10	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jun26
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(1.40e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun25
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	12¾	12¾	Jun26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86	86	86	Jun26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24
		Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		Chi & N West pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun25
		Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun25
		Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
		Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
		Chi Pneu Tool	6	9½	9½	9½	
		Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	−2¾
		C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	Jun26
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun26
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
		C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
		Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jun18
		Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun25
		Childs Co	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		Chrysler (2½e)	35	62	61	61¾	+1
		City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
		City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
		Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30	30	30	
		Clev Gr B (.80e)	6	31	31	31	Jun26
		Climax M (1.20)	5	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¾
		Cluett P (1e)	8	32½	32	32½	+1¼
		Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103½	103	103	
		Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun26
		Colgate P (⅓)	5	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
		Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jun25
		Collins&A(2¼e)	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
		Col Fuel & Iron	1	16	16	16	Jun25
		Col Br A (.90e)	1	18	18	18	
		Col Br B (.90e)	7	18	18	18	
		Col G&E (.20e)	74	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ¼
		Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82	80	80	
		Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
		Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	Jun25
		Col Carb (2e)	1	77	77	77	Jun26
		Coml Credit (3)	3	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
		Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
		Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
		Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	101	101	101	Jun25
		Coml Solvents	5	9¼	8⅞	9	
		Com'th & South	240	1½	1⅜	1½	
		Com & Sou pf(3)	9	60⅞	56	60⅞	+5⅜
		Com Edis (1.80)	35	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅞
		Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun21
		Congoleum (1)	2	15	15	15	+ ½
		Congress Cigar	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
		Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
		Consol Aircraft	4	20¼	20	20	+ ½
		Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
		Cons Cop (.15e)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
		Cons Edison (2)	24	27¾	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
		Cons Ed pf (5)	*1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¾
		Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		Cons F pf (3½k)	5	6	6	6	Jun26
		Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun26
		Consol Oil (.80)	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
		Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅜
		Consol'n Coal	5	3	2⅞	3	Jun25
		Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
		Con Pow pf(4½)	7	98	98	98	Jun24
		Contain Cp (¾e)	2	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
		Cont Bak (A)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		Cont Bak (B)	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun26
		Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75	75	75	Jun26
		Cont Can (1e)	7	40½	40	40¼	+ ½
		Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
		Cont Dia F (¾e)	1	6	6	6	Jun26
		Cont Ins (1.60a)	*3	33	33	33	+ ⅜
		Cont Motors	29	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
		Cont O Del (½e)	21	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
		Cont Steel (½e)	1	23	23	23	− ¾
		Cop'weld (.40e)	2	18¼	18	18	
		Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	
		Corn Prods (3)	2	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ½
		Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Jun24
		Coty Inc (¼e)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
		Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
		Crane Co	8	14	14	14	Jun26
		Crane cv pf (5)	10	81½	81½	81½	+1½
		Crane cv Wh (2)	1	25	25	25	Jun24
		Crosley Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Crown Cork & S	5	21½	20¾	21⅛	Jun26
		Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jun20
		Crown Zell (1e)	10	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
		Crucible Steel	11	29½	29	29½	+ ½
		Crucible Stl pf	1	83	83	93	Jun20
		Cuban-Am Sug	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
		Cudahy Pack	1	11	11	11	Jun24
		Cuneo Pr (1⅛)	3	20¾	20½	20½	Jun26
		Curtis Publish	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
		Curtis Pb pf (2k)	5	35	34	34	+2
		Curtiss-Wright	52	7⅛	7	7	
		Curtis WA (1e)	6	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
		Cutler-H (½e)	15	17	17	17	+ ⅜
		D					
		Davega Str (¼e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun11
		Davega Spf(1¼)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun14
		Davison Chem	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
		Deere & Co	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	− ¼
		Deere pf (1.40)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chicago Office Rentals Best Since 1931

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Less empty space in loop office buildings, with industries spending large sums on expansion, indicates to observers here that business is picking up in the Chicago area.

Office skyscrapers here are more fully occupied than at any time since 1931, according to a survey recently completed by the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, and printed in their publication Skyscraper Management. Too, the improvement here is but part of a general gain found throughout the country—the most pronounced in over two years, says E. A. Hart, chairman of the committee that made the analysis.

Chicago's loop offices were 80.53 per cent rented on May 1, 1940—a gain of 1.1 per cent over last year and the highest point reached since May 1931, the survey found. The lowest point occurred in 1934—70.40 per cent.

Under National Average

The national average is a bit ahead of Chicago—82.95 per cent on May 1, 1940. The national "low" was 72.43 per cent in 1934.

Looking at the country by regions, the association found the South leading in office building occupancy—perhaps because new factories and industries have been setting themselves down alongside the cotton fields. At any rate, 88.50 per cent of the South's office building space is now rented. The lineup in other regions is: Southwest—85.95; Middle Atlantic—83.26; Pacific Northwest—81.34; Middlewest and Northern—80.64; New England—76.73.

Business expansion is the biggest single factor in increased occupancy, both in Chicago and throughout the nation generally, the rental authorities say. Present tenants are enlarging their quarters—whittled down during the depression. They are hiring more people; needing more desk room. And this is a sign of sound growth, not "fly-by-night" improvement.

Industrial Expansion Mounts

Industry hereabouts has spent $29,725,500 on expansion so far this year, the Chicago Association of Commerce reports, compared with but $6,876,740 during the same period a year ago. Most of the money was spent by 142 established companies that enlarged their facilities. Seven new industries set up shop. Last year at this time only 55 established companies had enlarged their plants, and but five new industries had come in.

The nation's new defense plan is responsible for some of this expansion, according to the commerce association. At least one new industry, however, appears to have little to do with national defense. It makes convention exhibits and special advertising displays.

Another sign that points to improved business conditions here is a report just released from the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association, stating there have been substantially fewer real estate foreclosures in Cook County so far this year than during the corresponding period of 1939.

Empire Ordnance Buys Steel Property

NEW YORK (AP)—Empire Ordnance Corp. has bought parts of the Pencoyd, Pennsylvania, plant of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. for a reported price of $300,000, it was learned here.

The munitions company was recently organized by Empire Securities Co., which control Willys-Overland Motors Inc. Carnegie-Illinois is a U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary.

Property sold included 14½ acres of land on which a machine shop, assembly plant and office building are situated. No steel making facilities were involved.

The new company will concentrate on medium caliber field and anti-aircraft guns ranging from 75 mm. to 155 mm. Operations will get under way within two or three weeks, it was said. Personnel at the outset will number about 100 but this force was expected to be augmented rapidly as definite orders came in.

Newfoundland War Loan Oversubscribed

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (CP)—Newfoundland commission of government officials announced the island's $1,500,000 war loan had already been oversubscribed and contributions still were pouring in.

Proceeds of the loan will be used by the Government to reduce the demands upon the United Kingdom for assistance to Newfoundland, thus relieving the United Kingdom of exchange pressure at the present time. The latter Government has to meet $2,000,000 of debt charges June 30.

In addition to the $1,500,000—raised in five working days—officials said $500,000 would be available from the exchequer fund toward the $2,000,000 total which Britain ordinarily would have to pay

Mercury Output Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of mercury during the first four months of this year advance rapidly as consumption showed a declining trend, the Bureau of Mines reported. Output in April amounted to approximately 2,700 flasks, compared with 2,500 flasks in March, 2,200 flasks in February and 1,800 in January. Meanwhile, consumption was 1,900 flasks in April, 1,800 in March, 2,000 in February and 2,300 in January.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '56-46	113.21	113.21	113.21
1 3¼s '52-49	111.11	111.11	111.11
4 2½s '52-50	105.12	105.3	105.3
1 3s '55-51	109.27	109.27	109.27
4 2⅞s '60-55	107.4	107.1	107.4
3 2¾s '65-60	106.6	106.6	106.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76	76	76
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	65	65	65
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	37	37
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅝	109½	109⅝
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	46½	46½	46½
5 AmGChem 5½s '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	106⅜	106 11-32	106 11-32
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	102⅛	102	102
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	40	40	40
2 Arm Del 4s 57	100	100	100
5 Arm Del 4s 55	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	103¾	103⅝	103¾
6 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	101	101	101
2 AT&SF2aJ 4s 95 st	82½	82½	82½
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	102½	102½	102½
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	65	65	65
5 A C Line 4½s 64	47	47	47
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32¼	32¼
1 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	65	65	65
3 B&O 95 st A	26	25½	26
16 B&O 95 st C	28¾	28¼	28¾
5 B&O 2000 st D	26	26	26
13 B&O 96 st F	26⅛	25½	26⅛
31 B&O cv 60 st	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
8 B&O 1st 4s 48	66½	66¼	66½
8 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
7 B&O S W 50 st	41¾	40½	41¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	114	114	114
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	49⅝	49	49⅜
5 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	49¾	49⅜	49¾
19 Boston&Me 5s 55 st	49¾	49¼	49¾
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7 Bklyn Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108	108½
2 Buf R&P 57 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Can Sou 5s '62	66	66	66
4 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	75	74¾	75
16 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	75¾	75½	75½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	76	75½	76
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	73¼	73¼	73¼
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	73¾	73	73¾
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	87	87	87
1 Can Pac 5s '44	87½	87½	87½
3 Can Pac 5s '54	59	59	59
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	50	50	50
5 Can Pac 4s perp	38½	38½	38½
2 Celotex 4½s '47ww	75	75	75
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87 reg	13	13	13
1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
11 C&O 4½s '92	121¾	121⅛	121⅛
15 C&O 3½s '96 D	98¼	98	98⅛
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	105½	105½	106½
2 C&O rfg 5s '71 A	80½	80½	80½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	75½	75½	75½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12½	12½	12½
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25⅝	25½	25½
19 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5	4⅞	5
1 CMSP&P aj 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	7½	7½	7½
4 Chi NW 4s 87	12	12	12
11 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 C R I & P 4s 88	12	12	12
4 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	4	4	4
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
191 City of NY 3s	95¼	94⅝	95⅛
19 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
5 Cin Un Term 3½s	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46	45¾	46
5 CCC & St L 5s '93 B	70	70	70
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	72¼	72¼	72¼
5 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	66¼	66	66¼
6 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104¼	104⅛	104¼
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	101⅞	101½	101⅞
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	109½	110
8 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	118¼	118¼	118¼
3 Conn R&L4½s 51st	109	109	109
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	107	107	107
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107⅞	107½
3 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	105	105	105
6 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
4 Contin'tal Oil2¾s'48	105	105	105
3 Crane Co 3½s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Crown Cork 4½s'48	101½	101⅛	101⅜
27 Dayton P&L 3s'70	104	103¾	104
6 D & R G 4s'36	7⅛	7	7⅛
1 D & R G West 5s'55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
1 Duluth SS&A 4s'37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108¼	108	108
2 Erie rfg 5s'75	11	11	11
17 Erie gen lien 4s'96	24	23	24
5 Erie cv 4s'53 A	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104	103¾	103¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s'74	5	5	5
42 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	102	102	102
2 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69⅜	69	69⅜
15 Goodrich 4¼s'56	102½	101⅝	102½
1 Goth Silk Hos 5s'46	81	81	81
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99½	99½	99½
20 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107½	107	107⅜
2 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	100½	100½	100½
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	92	91¼	91½
1 Gt2Nor 3¾s'67	75½	75½	75½
5 Gulf M&N 5s'50	71¼	71	71
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	101	101	101
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Ill Cen 4s'53	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	41½	41¾	41½
3 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	36¼	36	36¼
11 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63 A	41¾	41½	41½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	104½	104½	104½
21 Interb R Tr 7s'32	76¼	76	76¼
11 Interb R Tr 6s'32	32½	32½	32½
42 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	79¾	79½	79½
5 Int Grain Ter 1st 6s'52	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	54	54	54
6 Int Paper 6s'55	100	99½	100
1 Int Paper 5s'47	102½	102½	102½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s'72	75½	75½	75½
10 Int T&T 4½s'52	26½	26	26½
18 Int T&T 5s'55	28	27¼	27¼
1 Jones&Laugh St 4¼'61	94½	94½	94½
11 K C Term 4s'60	107¼	107	107
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	44	44	44
1 Lautarno Nit inc '7	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	33	33	33
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11½	11½	11½
5 Libby McNeL 4s '55	101	100¾	101
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	93½	93½	93½
7 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102	102¼
10 Lone Star G 3½s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	90	90
1 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	103	103	103
11 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	77	77	77
4 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	44	43⅞	44
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 McKesson & R 5½s'50	87	86½	86½
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	110	110
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	4⅜	4¼	4¼
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	12½	12½	12½
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	15½	15½	15½
1 MoPac 3rd ext 4s'38	63½	63½	63½
3 Mob & Oh 5s'38 ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Monongah Ry 4s'60	105	105	105
1 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s'55	33¼	33¼	33¼
28 Mor & Essex 3½s'55	31¼	30	31¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¾'51 ww	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 N Orl Term 4s'53	59	59	59
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¼	54	54¼
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	46⅞	48
3 NYC cn 4s 98	53	53	53
7 NYC cv 3¼s 52	53	52¼	53
1 NYCh&StL 6s 41	80	80	80
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	51½	50	51½
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	16	15⅝	16
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	4	4	4
2 NY&R Gas 6s 51A	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	109⅝	110
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	100⅜	100¼	100¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106½	106½	106½
11 Nor Pac 4s 2047	55	54½	54⅞
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50	51
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	46¼	45½	46¼
8 Nor Pac 3s 8047	64¾	64¾	64¾
8 Nor Sh Pow 3½s'67	39½	39	39¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¾	108⅜	108¾
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111	111	111
1 Pen Co 4s'42 E	102	102	102
2 Pen Co 4s '63	102	102	102
6 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	99⅛	99	99⅛
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107¾	107½	107½
2 Pen RR 3½s '68	107	107	107
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95¾	95¾	95¾
11 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81½	81	81½
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	62	62	62
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109½	109½	109½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
28 Phillips Pet 3s 48	107¾	107½	107½
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	98	98	98
2 PCC&StL 4s 45 D	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	71	70¾	71
2 Por RI A Tob 6s 42 ct	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
16 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	18½	18¼	18½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106	106	106
74 Republic Steel 4½s61	98½	97⅞	98½
60 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98¾	97⅝	98½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	70	70	70
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	61⅛	61½	61½
7 St L S 4½s 78	9	9	9
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	56	56	56
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	29	29	29
12 Seab A L cr 6s 45	4	4	4
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	96	95¾	96
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	100	100	100
1 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108	108	108
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110	110	110
10 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	101½	101½	101½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	38	38	38
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	37¾	36¾	37¾
15 So Pac 4½s 69	37¾	37	37¾
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45¼	45¼	45½
10 South Ry 6½s 56	73⅝	73½	73⅝
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	68	68	68
2 South Ry ct 5s 94	87½	87½	87½
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	51½	51½	51½
9 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104½	104¾
9 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
15 Standebaker cv 6s 45	91½	91	91½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77D	62½	62½	62½
7 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16¼	16	16¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 TideWatAssoO3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
3 T St L&W 4s 50	57¼	57¼	57¼
10 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108½	108½	108½
4 Union Oil Cal 3s'59	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113½	113¼	113¼
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Unit Drug 5s'53	80	80	80
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	84	84	84
3 Utah P&L 5s'44	100¾	100⅛	100⅜
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	106½	106½	106½
10 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5½	5½	5½
5 Wabash 4½s'78 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Walwrth 4s'55	61½	59⅛	61½
6 Warren Bros 6s'41	29	28½	28¾
2 West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	85	85	85
2 Westn Md 4s'52	80⅞	80½	80½
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	108	107¾	107¾
1 Western Un 5s'60	62	62	62
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108½	108½	108½
3 Youngst S&T 4s'61	104	104	104
1 Young S&T cv 4s'48	104½	104½	104½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60	59	59
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	59½	59	59
2 Argentine 4½s '48	76	76	76
5 Argentine 4½s '71	65¼	65	65
5 Australia 5s '55	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 Australia 5s '57	40	40	40
8 Australia 4½s '56	35	34¾	34¾
4 Bavaria 6½s '45	17	17	17
2 Berl City El 6½s '51	18½	18½	18½
10 Brazil 8s	13½	13¼	13⅜
1 Brazil 6½s2'27-57	12½	12¼	12½
4 Buen A 4¾s '77	10	10	10
8 Buen A 4¾s '75	39½	39½	39½
23 Canada 5s '52	42	40	41⅛
8 Canada 4s '60	84	83	83⅝
1 Canada 3¼s '61	72½	71	72½
11 Canada 2½s '45	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 Canada 2¼s '44	77½	77	77
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	78¾	78	78¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11	11	11
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	10¾	10¾	10¾
24 Cuba 4½s 77	21	21	21
5 Denmark 6s 42	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 El Salvador 8s 48ct	30½	30½	30½
2 Frankfort 6½s 53	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 GerCAgrBk60Jul	17	17	17
5 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	10	10	10
6 Ger Gov 5½s 65	19	19	19
5 Heidelbg 7½s 50	19½	19½	19½
4 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	15	15	15
10 Italy 7s 1951	39½	39½	39½
1 Japan 6½s '54	59	58½	58½
4 Japan 5½s '65	81½	81½	81½
4 Milan City 6s '52	65½	65½	65½
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	41½	41¼	41½
5 Norway 4¼s '65	35½	35½	35½
1 Norway 4s '63	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Nuremberg 6s '52	25¼	25¼	25¼
7 Oslo Cty 6s '55	17½	17½	17½
5 Panama 5½s '53	22	21⅝	22
2 Panama 5s '63A st asd	96½	96½	96½
10 Peru 7s '59	51	51	51
3 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s '53	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	19½	19	19½
1 Rumania Inst 7s 59	20	20	20
4 Sante Fe Prov 4s 64	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 Silesia El 6½s 46	18½	18½	18½
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	58½	58½	58½
3 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	85	84½	85
5 Un Stl Wk 3¼s 51 Aasd	23½	23½	23½
11 Urug ai 3¾s 4s 4¼s 79	32½	32½	32½
1 Yokohama 6s 61	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛

Total today, $1,970,000; previous day, $4,567,500; week ago, $4,797,900; year ago, $6,279,675; two years ago, $10,210,725; Jan. 1 to date, $837,585,950; year ago, $831,568,375; two years ago, $868,220,605.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Interstate Bak pf	62½c	Q.	June 1	June 24
Jones & Laugh St pf	$1	Q.	July 22	July 8
Kobe, Inc 6% pf	30c	Q.	July 1	June 20
No Ind P S 7% pf	$1.75	Q.	July 15	June 29
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q.	July 15	June 29
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½c	Q.	July 15	June 29
Extra				
St Lawrence F M	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Toburn Gold M. Ltd com ($1)	2c	..	Aug. 22	July 22
Initial				
Shell Un O (new)	25c	..	July 16	July 5
Resumed				
Anaconda W Cable	25c	..	July 12	July 5
Regular				
Am Air Filter pf	$1.75	Q.	July 5	July 1
Am Fidelity & Cas (Va)	15c	..	July 10	June 30
Am Lt & Tract	30c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Autoline pf	20c	Q.	July 1	June 24
Barkers Bread pf	62½c	Q.	June 29	June 26
Bloomingdale Bro	18¾c	Q.	July 25	July 15
BrooksB&R Trntn	$2	S.	July 1	June 17
Calumet & Hecla	25c	..	July 16	July 6
Cargill Trust Co (Put-nam, Conn)	$1	S.	July 1	June 21
Century Elec	10c	..	June 28	June 26
Chase N B	70c	S.	Aug. 1	July 12
Chi So Air L pf	17½c	Q.	July 1	June 22
Chilton Co	10c	..	July 15	July 5
Cit Nat Bank & Tr Co (Englewood, NJ)	$1	Q.	July 1	June 29
Do	$1	Q.	Oct 1	Sept. 30
CitB&T Henderson	75c	S.	July 1	June 20
CitB&T Savannah	$1	S.	June 29	June 18
Citizens N B F & C Tr Louisville	$3.78	Q.	July 1	June 24
Cleve C C & St. L Ry	$5	S.	July 31	July 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q.	July 31	July 20
Columbia Mills, Inc	50c	..	July 1	June 28
Cream Pkg Mfg	30c	Q.	July 10	June 29
Com Shear & Stamping Co	10c	Q.	July 1	June 28
Comwlth Inv Del	4c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Cons Cigar Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q.	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do 6½% prior pf	$1.62	Q.	Aug. 1	July 5
Cons Tr Shares (Kans. City, Mo) Bearer	$6½c	Q.	June 29	
Diamond P Cem	10c	..	June 29	June 20
Dixie Home Stor	10c	Q.	July 15	June 26
Emerson Drug&A'B	330c	Q.	July 1	June 22
Do A&B pf	50c	Q.	July 1	June 22
Federal Serv Fin Corp	75c	Q.	June 30	June 29
Do 6% pf		Q.	July 15	June 29
Fed D Strs	25c	Q.	July 31	July 19
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q.	July 31	July 19
Ferro Enamel	25c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 10
Firemen's Ins Co of Wash'ton, Georgetown (Wash, DC)	70c	S.	July 1	June 24
Fischer (Henry) Pack Co 5% pf	37½c	Q.	July 15	June 29
Fund Trust Shares A	10 4-5c	..	June 29	.....
Do B	5 2-5c	..	June 20	.....
Gen Investors Tr	6c	..	July 20	July 1
Haverhill Gas Lt	20c	..	July 1	June 27
Hecker Prod	15c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 10
Hercules Pow pf	$1.50	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Horders Inc	25c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
Do	25c	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Huttig S&D pf	$1.75	Q.	June 29	June 20
Install Cr Corp pf	$1.75	Q.	June 29	June 20
Intl Coal & Coke	1½c	..	July 2	June 27
Jewel Tea	60c	Q.	Sep. 20	Sep. 6
Kalamazoo Stove and Furn	12½c	..	Aug. 1	July 19
Lane Bryant Inf pf	$1.75	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Leich & Co pf	1.75	Q.	July 1	June 20
Luzerne Co Gas & Elec Corp $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q.	Aug. 10	July 31
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
Lynchburg N B&Tr	$3	S.	July 1	June 19
Lyon Metal Prod, Inc 6% pte pf	$1.50	Q.	Aug. 1	July 15
Martin Co (Glen L)	$1	..	July 19	July 9
McGillivray C Coal & Co	1½c	..	July 2	June 27
Mdeusa Portland Cem Co A 6% pf	$1.50	Q.	July 1	June 25
Middlestates Secur	75c	..	June 15	June 10
New Britain National Bank	$4	S.	July 1	June 25
Nicholson File	30c	Q.	July 1	June 20
N J Zinc	50c	..	July 15	June 28
North Amer Oil (Baltimore, Md)	3c	..	July 20	July 10
Peaslee-Gaulbert Corp	12½c	..	June 27	June 25
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q.	June 28	June 26
Penn Fed Cp pf	$1.12½	S.	July 1	June 20
Penn (Wm) Tr Co (Pitts., Pa)	$0c	Q.	July 1	June 29
Phila El Co	45c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 10
Phila El Pow pf	50c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 10
St Lawrence F M	25c	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q.	Aug. 1	July 20
San Gab R Imp	10c	M.	June 25	June 24
2d N B Haven	75c	Q.	July 1	June 20

Commerce and Finance

Pay Rolls Rise 12 P. C. in Year; 240,000 More Jobs in Month

Business and Industry

Road Plans $10,000,000 For Equipment

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced plans for purchase of approximately $10,000,000 worth of new equipment to meet anticipated increased service demands resulting from the national defense program.

Most of the sum will be spent for 2,570 units of new steel freight equipment, designed for carrying a wide variety of industrial products. Purchase of two high-speed steam passenger locomotives and eight passenger cars also is planned.

In announcing authorization of the program by the board of directors, President Martin W. Clement said orders for the equipment will be placed later.

"It is our long-established practice," Mr. Clement said, "to anticipate the future and get ready in advance for the changing and increasing needs of industry and of the Nation. With the new equipment now to be provided, we are confident of meeting any demands that may arise from the normal growth of industry, from the national defense program, or from the location of new industries in our territory."

The new equipment will include:

1,900 general purpose "mill type" gondola cars for handling a wide variety of industrial and mill products; 200 extra-length "mill type" gondola cars for shipments of unusual length; 225 covered weather-proof hopper cars for bulk transportation of cement, lime and similar commodities requiring protection from the elements, designed to save shippers the time and expense of bagging and packaging; 200 all-steel cabin cars for freight crews; 20 heavy duty flat-cars for shipments of extraordinary weight; 25 large-capacity tenders for use with heavy locomotives on through-freight service; two new-type high-speed coal-burning passenger locomotives and eight ultra-modern type passenger cars for use in the new Chicago-Miami luxury coach train service to be inaugurated next fall.

The new program, supplementing a $17,000,000 equipment-improvement program started last fall boosts to nearly $600,000,000 the total spent by the railroad in the past 10 years on additions and improvements to its equipment, Mr. Clement said.

Commodity Markets To Close Saturdays

By the Associated Press

New York

All markets of Commodity Exchange, Inc.—rubber, hides, silk and metal futures—will close Saturdays for 10 weeks beginning July 6 and continuing through September 7, it was announced.

Action of the exchange leaves only the cotton market and the securities exchanges operating locally on Saturdays during July and August. Markets followed a similar schedule last year.

Postal Telegraph Sets Up Foreign Exchange Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new foreign remittance service under which steamship ticket offices, tourists' bureaus, banks and brokers authorized by it will act as foreign remittance agents for it, is announced by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

These agents will sell foreign money remittances and foreign exchange to the public in all parts of the United States.

Executive Vice-President of the company, Ellery W. Stone, said the service would be operated through a new agency division of the company's foreign remittance department. This division will supply the selected agents with daily competitive foreign exchange quotations and will arrange for the speedy execution of orders so received through Post Telegraph facilities.

"The demand for foreign remittances has become so great," Mr. Stone explained, "that it has been decided to bring this service to the general public through the medium of every available reliable, active agency. Foreign remittances will be handled over our own or our connecting telegraph, radio and cable routes or by mail or transatlantic Clipper. A 24-hour daily service will be maintained."

Court Confirms Majestic Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—Reorganization of the Majestic Radio & Television Corporation with $165,000 working capital was confirmed by Federal Judge John P. Barnes. The court named Richard Rex Parkin, an attorney, a director. The company counsel named six other new directors Saturday.

Street Thought Over-Stressing Bearish Factors in Situation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A number of worries, not all justified, seem to have contributed to the stock market's decline this week.

Least, probably, has been the stop-Willkie campaign at Philadelphia. Not that the Street thought Willkie's nomination was in the bag, though the odds here have moved in his favor, but it has been discouraged because it seemed that the Republican cheiftains and political brass hats were willing to sacrifice an obviously popular candidate for political considerations—reflecting a preoccupation with the gravy-train which has for some years been popularly supposed to be an exclusive characteristic of the New Deal.

Much more important seems to have been the short and authentic recent story that the Germans are offering steel for guaranteed delivery in South America in the fall. This story, really a rumor only, has caused perhaps more boardroom discussion here than anything else in the recent news. Germany sold some $250,000,000 of goods to South America in 1938, the last full year of peace, against $215,000,000 of British sales there and $550,000,000 from U. S.

Europe as Competitor

Of course, the Germans can't sell anything in Latin America now, and American sales there are up substantially. But the plain fact is that Latin America and Europe are economic complements, with the former a raw material source and Europe a finished goods source. If Germany can dominate the entire Continent, and command not only the German 40,000,000 tons of steel-making capacity, but the French 15,000,000 tons, another 10-20,000,000,000 tons in other parts of Europe, and perhaps Britain's 30,000,000 tons—and if, in addition, Europe is really facing a famine in foodstuffs and a serious shortage in metals, oils, and other South American products,—and lastly, if Germany can negotiate or force a peace on Britain and capture, destroy, or neutralize the British navy—then a very definite basis for economic tie-up between the two continents exists.

And it would be at American expense, for the U. S. is a sort of indecisive cross between a raw-material-producing and an industrial nation. Actually in some respects more industrialized than the average Continental country, in other respects the U. S. competes directly with Latin America in the raw material field.

Of course, this imaginary European-South American tie-up depends on the following contingencies. First, Hitler may not be able to shake the British navy's blockade. That depends on the drive on Britain, as well as on where the French Navy goes. If Germany got the French Navy, and two or three months to learn its machinery then the combined German, French, and Italian navies, plus the Continent's capacity under German direction to build ships and planes would be greater than the British Navy and British building capacity.

Question of Demilitarization

Then there is the question how fast the industry of the Continent can be demilitarized sufficiently to make a serious dent in the U. S.-South American trade. This question works about fifty-fifty on American national security. If Continental industry is demilitarized fast enough to be a serious trade threat, it will be demilitarized fast enough to cease to be a serious military threat—and vice versa. The Germans may be good, but they aren't good enough to crowd United States out of South American trade and to seriously threaten Western hemisphere coasts at the same time.

Third thing that seems to bother the market is the obvious rise of further sentiment toward heavy taxes. At the very moment when the U. S. decides or thinks it is deciding, to embark on a huge rearmament program, the Senate decides to cut down the permissible profit on military and naval aircraft building from 12 per cent to 7 per cent and on naval shipbuilding from 10 per cent to 7 per cent, and the Conference Committee compromises on 8 per cent. This is even more of a pull-down than the 33 per cent cut it appears to be for the plane-makers and the apparent 25 per cent reduction in maximum profits for the shipbuilders.

These manufactures do not make this maximum, and out of this maximum must come a number of deductions which are real costs, like state income taxes, certain depreciation items and certain necessary costs and contributions. It is in effect nearly a 50 per cent reduction in the case of plane-builders in the maximum permissible profits, and brings their profit on war-orders actually below their peace-time commercial business profits. The aviation people say it's all right with them so long as they can get the volume, but the stockholders say it doesn't look so good and some of the leading aircraft-manufacturing stocks are registering new 1940 lows.

See Defense Plans Slowed

A fourth cause of the stock market decline here appears to be the reluctant conclusion among certain speculators on the future that the defense program is not barging along at the speed expected a fortnight or so ago. One of the most disappointing news items in this connection was the report that the deal with Ford to supply 9,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin engines has fallen through because Ford does not want to build these power-units for the Allies.

Apparently 9,000 engines is the minimum order on which it would be economical to go into production, and the question arises why, if Ford didn't want to build 6,000 engines for the British, Mr. Knudsen didn't say "Well, build them for us." There is little consolation in the thought that perhaps Packard will take the order instead. Packard is all right, but the country believes particularly in Ford.

There seem to be other minor signs that the defense program is lagging. The current big steel operations are so far without benefit of war orders. But the impatient feeling here seems to be that time's awastin' and Hitler has taken three countries while we are debating how to begin to consider the matter. An additional private concern of stockholders is the possibility that in the end the automobile industry may take the ball away from the aviation industry in producing engines and bodies and that as soon as it does so it will also run afoul of the 8 per cent profit limitation.

The Japanese Problem

Numerous side speculations continue on the secondary implications of these troublous times. One is which way the Japanese will go, torn between the economic advantages of keeping on good terms with the United States (silk and steel) and their tendency to sympathize with and co-operate with the Fascist countries.

Another is how much of the French gold the Germans have captured. Probably they have taken from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 in Paris—under water. When they get it out of the water, the question is what they will do with it, the answer being "probably nothing except to make snide remarks about the gold standard." Apparently all you can do with gold today is have it.

Another question is how the present emergency will affect the ancient problem of reciprocal tax immunity, or tax exemption. The possibility is that the Federal Government will insist on freedom to tax state obligations.

The oil industry appears to be in trouble, because Allied demand has fallen off, Illinois production is jumping again, gasoline stocks are way above normal, Texas has decided to cut production 200,000 barrels a day, and the statistical position of everything except fuel oil is rapidly deteriorating.

The shipping industry is at sixes and sevens as Lisbon appears the only entrance to Europe for American shipping, with a small summer trade going into Petsamo, and the British unlikely to let much of anything go into Portugal.

On Aircraft Board

© Harris & Ewing

John W. Hanes

Elected a Director of Glenn L. Martin Company, Builder of Airplanes. Mr. Hanes was formerly Under-Secretary of the Treasury. He had previously been a director of the Martin company, resigning to become a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Prices of Steel Scrap Cut 50 Cents Following Long Rise

PITTSBURGH, June 27 (AP)—The long rising price curve for steel scrap dipped Wednesday when sales of No. 1 heavy melting scrap were made at $20.50 a ton, a reduction of 50 cents. The present range is $20 to $20.50.

Hesitancy developed in the scrap market when the French armistice raised the problem of disposing of French iron and steel contracts. Since then the British Purchasing Commission announced such contracts would be taken over by England.

Weighing heavily on the scrap market, steel circles said, was an estimated 250,000 tons of scrap metal originally headed for Italy but tied up in Atlantic seaboard ports by transportation difficulties.

Added to this supply, which will have to be resold, dealers said, were about 400,00 tons if iron and steel products destined for the Balkans, Italy and Scandinavian countries. Much of this metal was on the high seas bound for foreign ports when Germany's lightning war success caused the ships to return to United States ports.

While it was hoped some of these products might be resold, to Latin American countries for instance, differences in specifications might prohibit this. As a last resort the metal could be sold for its scrap value.

Buying of Materials For Defense To Be Financed by RFC

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the acquisition of materials and equipment for national defense.

The RFC was empowered to make loans to any corporation for acquisition of strategic materials and for new plant construction for production of national defense equipment and supplies.

The bill authorizes the RFC to return $300,000,000 of its capital to the Treasury, and to loan up to $500,000,000 to railroads. The former limit was $300,000,000.

Winnipeg Establishes Peg on Cash Wheat

WINNIPEG (CP)—The council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange announced the setting of minimum prices for contract grades of cash wheat, below which no transactions during specified dates can be made.

The basis of the prices is on No. 1 northern in store at Fort William. The minimums, starting at 71⅛ cents a bushel for the period June 26-29 range up to 74⅝ for next December.

It was explained the step was taken in view of the fact wheat futures prices had been provided minimum figures.

New Equipment Purchased By Santa Fe Railroad

CHICAGO (AP)—The Santa Fe Railway announced the purchase of two 5,400 horsepower diesel-electric freight locomotives—listed as the first to be used by any road for main line freight service.

The carrier also bought 10 modern steam locomotives adapted for use in hauling either freight or passenger cars.

North Western Cuts Deficit

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago and North Western Railway reported a net deficit after fixed charges for the month of May of $636,200 as compared to $1,606,647 for the same month last year.

Employment Is Up 1,000,000 Over May '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of May employment in non-agricultural industries was 1,000,000 above the like month last year, according to the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins.

The Secretary reported that total national employment in these industries was approximately 35,000,000. Payrolls in the same period were up approximately 12 per cent, she added. In the industries employment increased 240,000 between April 15 and May 15.

Between May and April there was little change in employment and payrolls. In manufacturing there was a decline of 0.6 per cent in employment and a slight expansion of 0.1 per cent in payrolls.

The employment index in the manufacturing industries for May, 1930, was 99 and the payroll index was 96.4. Secretary Perkins explained that the most important development in the last month in employment was the continued rapid expansion in the war-material industries, particularly airplane and engine manufactures, private shipyards, machine-tool factories, steel mills and certain other industries affected by war orders such as woolen mills, explosives manufactures and metal working plants.

Still Below Peak

Secretary Perkins continued:

"Currently, the level of employment in the majority of manufacturing industries is still below the peak levels of 1937. It is only in the war-materials industries that there has been a great expansion, as shown in the table which follows:

Industry—	May, 1940	April, 1940	Aver. 1937
Shipbuilding	85,800	83,100	62,300
Aircraft	65,200	60,600	24,000
Machine tools	62,400	61,200	47,200
Engines	47,700	44,700	32,900
Aluminum mfrs	26,500	26,200	23,700
Explosives	7,000	6,700	5,400

"In aircraft manufacture, for example, employment in May was nearly triple that in the year 1937. In the engine industry there has been an increase of 50 per cent. It is almost entirely in these industries, some of them highly localized, that the current tightness in the labor market is centered.

"Outside of manufacturing the principal increase in employment in May was in retail stores, where there was a gain of 1.6 per cent, particularly in shops selling general merchandise in limited price variety stores and by dealers in lumber and building materials.

Wholesale Trade Drops

"In wholesale trade there was a slight decline of 0.7 per cent, almost entirely of a seasonal character, centering in reduced employment by farm supply dealers of all kinds, and both dry goods and apparel stores. There was some increase, however, in employment by wholesalers dealing in lumber and building materials, hardware, etc.

"Anthracite mines reported an employment increase of 1.0 per cent, while bituminous mines laid off 1.4 per cent of their men. In both industries increased production in May resulted in substantial gains in payrolls. Employment in metal mines increased 2.3 per cent, reflecting increased activity due to the war situation. In quarries there was the usual seasonal expansion.

"In addition to the nationwide seasonal increase in employment in private building of 12.3 per cent, public construction projects employed more men than in April, particularly in regular Federal construction, on residences, for the United States Housing Authority, and on State-financed road projects. The Work Projects Administration had a smaller force of 1,838,000 persons at work in May, after a reduction of 173,000 from the April level."

Treasury 'Freezes' Belgian Funds Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has tied up again American assets of the Belgian Government and the Belgian National Bank.

President Roosevelt "froze" these assets immediately after Germany invaded the country, but the Treasury a few days later exempted the Belgian Government and the National Bank.

This left the President's order applying only to Belgian citizens and business firms. The Treasury, without explanation, revoked the exemptions on June 26.

Similar action was taken previously in the case of Holland whose government funds were first frozen, released, and frozen again.

Relative of Coster-Musica Files Bankruptcy Petition

NEW YORK (AP)—Leonard C. Jenkins, brother-in-law of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica, master-swindler accused of inflating assets of the McKesson and Robbins Drug Company by $21,000,000, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court.

Listing liabilities of $5,008,232 and no assets, Mr. Jenkins said he had been working for the past two years as a mechanic, earning between $1,600 and $1,800 a year.

Last month, Mr. Jenkins pleaded guilty to Federal mail fraud charges which grew out of the Coster-Musica expose and received a suspended sentence.

Among other liabilities, Mr. Jenkins listed a pending suit by trustees of McKesson & Robbins for $5,000,000 against him and others.

The petition also listed $7,000 due the Kutztown (Pa.) National Bank and $1,232 to a nurse.

Germans Now Seeking Heavy Barter Deals in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 27—Nazi agents already are trying to negotiate gigantic barter deals in the rich South American field, particularly in Argentina, a well-informed source said today.

Their aim, this source said, is to strengthen Germany further by cutting off Argentina and Uruguay and other South American nations from close economic and military co-operation with the United States.

They are reported seeking millions of pesos worth of Argentine foods and raw products, payment for which would be made through German electrification of railways and the construction of hydro-electric plants to offset diminishing coal and oil supplies.

Shipping Facilities Canvassed

The German agents are supposed to have gone so far even as to inquire into availability of shipping space to move their purchases to Germany.

[Such German proffers presuppose the eventual absence of British sea power. The British naval blockade thus far has effectively kept American products from Germany.]

Other equally well-informed sources said German armament agents are being attentive to Argentine and Uruguayan rearmament plans and profess they can offer prices far below the scale for comparable United States products for delivery late in October.

Similar offers of German goods for September and October delivery have been made in Brazil and Uruguay.

United States representatives in lower South America express fear their country may "miss the boat" on this continent unless it promotes trade through the extension of strong economic support to the nations whose normal European markets have been cut off.

Dollar Co-operation Essential

Events of recent weeks have convinced United States diplomats that the presentation of plans for co-operation in terms of dollars and cents will be more effective than in terms of warships and airplanes.

While the Pan-American cartel plan has aroused interest, many persons say it is too slow and complicated to meet the emergency.

Observations in Uruguay and Argentina indicate that vigorous German and Italian barter trade drives are more imminent in these countries than political uprisings inspired or directed by Nazis.

A question is raised as to what extent the German offers of barter are made for propaganda purposes. Regardless of that possibility, they are effective in cutting United States sales.

Cities Service Seen Not Exempt From Holding Company Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Securities Commission attorney asserted that the report of a trial examiner in favor of the application of Cities Service Company for exemption from the Holding Company Act rested on "erroneous assumptions."

The trial examiner, Robert P. Reeder, found that the company, top unit in a system with around $400,000,000 assets, and its subsidiaries should be "exempt from the provisions of the act unless and except in so far as the commission finds the exception to be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers."

Harold B. Teegarden, SEC counsel, arguing before the full commission, declared that the error of the finding was "apparent on its face."

The exemption question hinged on Cities Service control over public utilities.

Describing the company's investments as "quite predominantly non-utility," Mr. Reeder referred to testimony that it had placed in trust, by which it deprived itself of voting power, the voting securities of a group of gas companies and a group of electric and power companies.

Mr. Teegarden argued that "the transfer of voting power to a voting trust does not necessarily carry with it deprivation of all power to influence management or policies."

He opposed Mr. Reeder's finding that in the Public Utility Holding Company Act the word "ownership" appeared to mean control rather than merely an equitable interest.

Engineering Awards 17 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards fell off sharply this week to $34,869,000, a decline of 64 per cent from the previous week, in which contracts reached their highest level of the year to date, and 17 per cent below the corresponding week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private contracts were 70 per cent less than last week but were 34 per cent greater than a year ago.

Public awards were 60 per cent smaller than the previous week and 30 per cent under the same week last year.

The current week's awards brought engineering construction contracts for the first half of 1940 to $1,389,616,000, a level 11 per cent below the first six months of 1939. Private construction awards during the period, however, amounted to $484,244,000, or 24 per cent more than a year ago.

Comparison of the week's contracts follows:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Private	$11,421,000	$8,517,000
State and municipal	18,696,000	27,547,000
Federal	4,752,000	5,836,000
Total	34,869,000	41,900,000

Studebaker Workers Hold Jobs More Than 13 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The average factory employee of The Studebaker Corporation has held his job over 13 years or nearly twice as long as the average automobile plant worker, according to a review of the corporation's history published in booklet form to commemorate the 88th birthday of the corporation.

Recalling that the present organization is the outgrowth of a blacksmith shop started in South Bend in 1852 by Henry and Clem Studebaker on $68 in cash and two forges, the review traces the history and evolution of the business. The first automobile carrying a Studebaker name plate appeared in 1912, and 27 years later, in April, 1939, the 2,000,000 mark in automobile production was passed.

Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker, in a foreword to the booklet, says that the basic factor underlying the continuous operation of the business for more than four score years lies "in a simple code of ethics which has given the company the continuing loyalty of those who built its products and those who used them."

Mission Proposed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 27 (AP)—A resolution to send a special mission to Germany, Italy and Spain "to study the basis of their commercial organizations in order to propose adequate means for Argentina's participation in their post-war arrangements," was introduced in the Senate by Senator Mattias Sanchez Sorondo.

Senator Sanchez is regarded as the strongest supporter of the totalitarian governments in the Argentine Congress. No immediate action was taken and informed Senators said the resolution probably would be defeated.

BUENOS AIRES, June 27 (AP)—A $20,000,000 loan by the United States Import-Export Bank for industrial development of Argentina was interpreted here today as a United States step to prevent Germany from building toward economic domination in South America through barter.

German negotiators have been trying to place large contracts for short-term delivery of industrial products in exchange for raw materials and food.

The Argentine Ministry of Finance disclosed the money loaned by the Import-Export Bank to the Argentine Central Bank would be loaned in turn to private banks which then could extend dollar credits to industrial enterprises for expansion and purchases of additional machinery.

These purchases would have to be made in the United States.

The Government said one of the first uses for the new funds would be to build the longest pipeline in Argentina, nearly 900 miles from Mendoza, where new oil wells are being drilled, to a shipping point at San Lorenzo on the Parana River.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 98

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 12, 1940, for the quarter ending June 30, 1940, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 29, 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS — Quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1.00. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. R-1, Boston, Mass.

REFINED ladies-gentlemen introduce new patented finest quality men's ties, silk lined throughout; profitable money-making opportunity. Write Ingenuities, 745 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LOS ANGELES — Opportunity available for administrator in private secondary school. Box B-21, 824 Van Nuys Building.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2918 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Attractive rooms adjoining bath, excellent beds; quiet; reasonable; direct highway; 8 min. Fair; free parking. Goerler, Ind. 3-9648.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y. Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist; large, airy rooms, five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Ave.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished in 2 family house; oil burner, electric refrigeration; exclusive neighborhood. Asp. 4917.

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5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Gruyvesant 9-5973.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Licensed guide, can plan itinerary, drive your car, arrange accommodations. Portia Bailey, 2944 Macomb St., Nw. 2689.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—a young lady as helper with a group of children for July and August; must be able to swim and drive a car. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 917.

WANTED—Household companion, very small salary, ample time for study. Write Box P-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Harlshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

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NORWALK
(Continued)

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TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

WEDDING and GRADUATION GIFTS
WATCHES—DIAMONDS
JEWELRY—SILVER
GLASSWARE
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Established in 1898

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy an Aquacade Swim Suit from our B. V. D. Line
New and Unusually Smart Styles this Season
BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank Street — Stamford, Conn.

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

FUEL OILS
BURNERS — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street — Stamford 3-2188

TROPI-TEX
A regular business suit that weighs only 43 ounces..... $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2186

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain drapery and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street — Phone 4-4195
Stamford Conn.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford — Phone 3-3171
PLAY the American Way
in our made-for-action playclothes for Women, Men and Children

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get ready for Vacation
NOW!
Have your summer washable Slacks and Sportswear expertly laundered.
Moth Proof Bags free for one week only July 1-6 on request with all Blankets and Winter Garments
New Britain Tel. 321 — ATIMER LAUNDRY — Waterbury Tel. Enterprise 6500

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
BEACH WEAR
We're headquarters for bathing suits and caps, bathing shoes, beach robes, etc.
ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES

Dainty summer dresses freshly laundered at Perrys help to create a cool atmosphere.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Sale of Suits and Topcoats at Low Prices
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street — Phone 3-2695

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See our collection of
Sea-Worthy Bathing Suits
on our second floor.
Of wool, rayon shark skin. Dozens of models. $1.98 to $5.98

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
For a cool, tasty lunch visit our "Salad Bar" Lower Floor

Harmoniously decorated rooms provide the right setting for your furniture. May we help with suggestions?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers — Phone 4-3636

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

BUY TIRES AT SEARS IN JUNE

On Sale Every Week All Month
Big reductions from list price on all sizes and qualities when you trade your old tires for ALLSTATES.
ALLSTATE Tires are sold with a written guarantee by Sears. No uncertain terms, no questions, no arguments!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street — Phone 3-0128

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET — 3-0169

A Complete Selection of
PLAY CLOTHES
For Sun and Fun — For Garden and Beach
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Sport Ensembles for Summer, $1.98 and more
We also have a large assortment of bathing suits, polo shirts, and washable slacks and all other necessary summer wearables.
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street — Phone 4-4822

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Now is the
TIME
to have your Permanent Wave . . . at
O'NEILL'S
Charles St. at Lexington

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296
Phone Chesapeake 9374 — Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd at Argonne Dr.
Frostea Foods

We are pleased to announce the Complete Renovation of
Mary Kay Beauty Shoppe
3809 Old York Road
In order to accommodate our growing patronage we have installed the very latest in modern equipment and furnishings that we may serve you better.
PHONE CHES 9692

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
SINCE 1865
Broadway at Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Complete stock of attractive summer furniture at unusually low prices. Our low cost of selling means a real saving for you.

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A White Summer
Wherever you go this summer take plenty of white with you, for that is what will be worn. White Hats—White Shoes—White Bags—White Costumes—White Coats—and for the men—White Throughout.
See the smartest in white
at McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
SPRING COAL PRICES
Convenient Paying Plan
345-351 Grand Ave. — Dial 7-2349

Wear White for the Fourth
Style—Quality—Value for the entire family
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 2531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT — QUALITY — SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD — TEL 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road — Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT — 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building — 510 Main St.
WA 9753

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks — Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4575 — Open Evenings

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
151 N. Main Street — Dial 2-1489

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil — Range Oil — Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

GULFLEX — GULFPRIDE
GULF NO NOX GASOLINE
Three Necessities for Your Motoring Pleasure
For Safety Ride on
GOODYEAR TIRES and LIFEGUARDS
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. — Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

Spring Flowers
Help to make the home beautiful
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 N. Main St. — Phone 6888

Welcome to The Chautauqua Region
One of America's Summer Playgrounds
and welcome to
NELSON'S of Jamestown
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 E. SECOND STREET

IT'S SUMMERTIME
at BIGELOW'S
The Friendly Store
Handy to Chautauqua!
There's always a Pleasant Welcome Awaiting You

KENMORE

Groceries — Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDSEYE
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. — Ri. 2564

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9700 — 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. — Baldwin 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Stores, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
REMODELING AND REPAIRING
At Reasonable Cost
Featuring Rug Cleaning Curtains—Blankets, etc.
Stores: 1859 Mott Ave.—2125 Mott Ave.

For Smart Styles in Beach-Wear and Play-Clothes
SHOP AT
YOUNG'S
1062 CENTRAL AVENUE
Air Cooled for Your Comfort

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Specialist

White Hair Our Speciality
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00
All Permanents include a re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main St. and 38th Ave. — Free Parking at Community Parking Space

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Schwartz's
37-21 Main Street
GIFTS
FINE LAMPS
Lamp shades made and recovered
Lamps rewired
Telephone Ind. 3-7097

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. — Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. — Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre — Ind. 3-4444-4445

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

Have Your Brakes Adjusted
Expert Repairing
PARK FLUSHING GARAGE
24 Hour Service
SOCONY PRODUCTS
135-27 40th Road — Fl. 9-7500
Opp. Grove St. entrance L. I. R. R.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie
Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. — Bo. 8-4515

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-3360

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street — Bou. 8-4786

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
VACATION LUGGAGE
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

THE FASHION SHOP
Where Smart Women Buy
COATS—GOWNS—FURS
Alterations Free
67 So. Main St. — Freeport, L. I.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. — G. N. 3695

IDEAL MEN'S SHOP
Jantzen Swim Trunks
Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks
28 Middle Neck Road — Great Neck 2002

KATHLEEN
(Formerly Chapeau Bas)
Exclusive Millinery
Fishnets — Wrap-A-Rounds
Bags to Match—Nylon Hosiery
123 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 5021

NASSAU BOOTERY
FINE Footwear
Specializing in Children's Shoes
(X Ray Fitting)
Tel. Great Neck 2172 64 Middle Neck Road

WHITE HATS
at the famous
Bobben price $1.85
BOBBEN SHOPS
63 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For 4th of JULY
Smart Beachwear and Playclothes
Also complete assortment of bags, gloves, hosiery, lingerie and corsets
Carol Green's
253 Fulton Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
60 So. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

GRANT'S
Fourth of July Values
Mean Real Savings
in Vacation Needs
W. T. GRANT CO.
36 Main Street

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490
PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery — 67 Main Street
Hempstead 255 — Super Quality
HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
80 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE
3.98—5.98—7.98
SUMMER DRESSES
3.98 (2 for 7.00)
SUMMER MILLINERY
Wide Selection 1.98

CAMP OUTFITS
at Reasonable Prices
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings

HUNTINGTON

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE 9-2447

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Dulion's
Phone HA. 6-1079
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th Street, Jackson Heights

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING - DARNING - BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Stanley's FURS STORAGE
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices.
76-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home Cooked Foods
172-35 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone: REpublic 9-7080. Orders Promptly Delivered
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp 4146

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Fresh Strawberry Sodas and Sundaes. He make our own ice-cream
253-24 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-2534
Prompt Deliveries

LYNBROOK

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given.
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

BATHING SUITS
and sportswear for all the family
Jantzen and B. V. D. Bathing Suits
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Ave.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MANHASSET

FIELDS MEN'S SHOP
JANTZEN—McGREGOR
B. V. D. SWIM TRUNKS
477 Plandome Road Manhasset 2031

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
482 PLANDOME ROAD, Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

Special Millwork, Lumber and Trim
HENRY J. LUNDE, Inc.
51 Manhasset Ave., Manhasset 810

Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burner Service
Master Kraft Oil Burner
M. E. PELER
69 Plandome Road Manhasset 153

PORT WASHINGTON

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Crawford Antique Repair Shop
Restoration and Reproduction of Antique and Period Furniture
Clock Cases and Works Repaired
Grandfather—Banjo—Mantel
Two Evergreen Avenue
Port Washington 1670-W

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3200

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Rich. Hill 2-4001
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

Treadeasy
Wilbur Coon Matrix
Edward's Shoes for Children
$6.95 Up
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

MEN'S and BOYS' CASUAL SUMMER WEAR
Shirt and Slack Sets, Sanforized Slacks, Sport Shirts, Bathing Trunks
D. ARNOWITZ
105-22 Jamaica Avenue

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
104-40 Jamaica Ave. Rich.Hill 2-1426
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS to
Well Dressed Men
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE
New branch at 9529 Jamaica Avenue

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2340
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4724

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
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NEW YORK

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Practical Gifts

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Direct From Our Farms at
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PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

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Cool as a Sea Breeze. The Pel-Mel Permanent Wave by our expert Hair Stylist
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Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING
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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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Sizes 12 to 18
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

ROCHESTER

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Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

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of Smart Individuality
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Insured Moth-Proof Cleaning

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE — OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

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INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
QUALITY FOOD
at REASONABLE PRICES

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MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
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We deliver Culver 451-452

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MAIN 5581

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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Headquarters for
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Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
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THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
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WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
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FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

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ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

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The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
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Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

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SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

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Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Summer Clearance
DRESSES
Sport—Street—Afternoon—Evening Coats—Suits
Reduced Prices
LADY LEE-EVELYN SHOP
249 State St. Tel. 4-8814

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GREETING CARDS
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for
FOOTWEAR
NELLY DON
"Summertime Fashions" for life-long summer smartness.
Hose 59c Batiste Nightgown $1.00
THE IDAMAE SHOPPE
306 STATE STREET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Downyflake Shop
Breakfast- Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous from Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

We Specialize on Train Calls
ADAMS CAB CO.
Five and seven pass.
Packard Sedans
HOTEL SYRACUSE
Phone 2-3000 Weddings

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
1004 Lancaster Av Tels. 6-2121, 6-2122

FRIGIDAIRE
Headquarters in Syracuse
Clark Music Co.
Nobody Clark Plus
416 S. Salina Street 2-3101

Outstanding distinction in your home can be achieved by a skillful decorator
Your consultation is invited
THE SHATTUCK STUDIO
451 S. WARREN STREET

MAGRUDER'S
Real Ice Cream and Candies
2030 S. Salina Tel. 4-9447

Loftus Millinery Studio
Pattern Hats—Remodeling
Blocking—Moderate Prices
405 Seits Building

Harrold's Beauty Salon
HAIR STYLISTS
Beauty Culture of All Kinds
Custom Permanents
Tel. 2-5026 808 Keith Bldg.

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Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
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"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

VACATION CLOTHES
For fun in the sun, for carefree vacation days, visit Wells Sports Shop for smart summer fashions, Frocks, Swim Suits, Shorts, Skirt Suits, Slax, Ensembles, Sweaters, Denim Overalls, and many other wearables designed for your comfort.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

WATERTOWN

Revelation in Comfort!
TEXTEEL Outdoor Furniture
ALL-METAL furniture—strong, durable, weatherproof—with metal cushions so pliant and resilient they offer all the luxurious comfort of the deepest upholstery. See this marvelous new Texteel furniture in Watertown only at Empsall's.
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

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CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC. STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84 Scars. 2929

JEWELRY GIFTS for THE JUNE BRIDE
MEYER GORDON Incorporated
Established 36 Years at 125 MAIN ST.

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

YONKERS

RED CROSS SHOES
Large Selection in White
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
18 MAIN STREET TEL. YON 2164

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Yonkers 6135
Open Until 7 P. M.
Fri. and Sat. Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

ANNUAL
Summer Clearance Sale
Drastic Reductions
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Argentine Republic has recently issued a special sheet of stamps in connection with a philatelic exposition at Cordoba. This printing also commemorates the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp and consists of the reproduction of five designs of early Argentine stamps. Two of the stamps represent the types of the 1858-61 series and the other three the Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Corrientes types issued before and during the Argentine Federation. It is reported that about one fourth of the total sheets issued were without the inscription "Exposicion Filatelica de Cordoba" at the bottom of the sheet and these were to be placed on first-day sale at Buenos Aires. The colors of the sheet are in red, blue and black.

Argentine issues commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp.

Many countries have issued miniature sheets honoring philatelic expositions and conventions. The United States has issued several of these miniature sheets in connection with philatelic events. In 1926 the 2-cent White Plains issue

A Rumanian issue publicizing the Balkan Entente.

was printed in sheets of 25 stamps to commemorate the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York City. In 1936 on the occasion of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition, also held in New York City, a souvenir sheet of four stamps was issued, the types being those of the Connecticut, California, Michigan and Texas 3-cent stamps. The 1-cent and 3-cent Century of Progress issues of 1933 were printed in sheets of 25 stamps each in compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its convention and exhibition held in Chicago during August of 1933, and a year later the Byrd 3-cent stamp was printed in souvenir sheets of six stamps in compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition held in New York City in February of 1934. During the same year the 3-cent National Parks issue was printed in sheets of six stamps in recognition of the American Philatelic Society convention and exhibition held at Atlantic City during August, and the 1-cent National Parks issue was printed in sheets of six stamps in compliment to the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and convention held at Omaha that year. The last souvenir sheet issued by the United States was in 1937 when the 10-cent value of the National Parks issue was printed in single stamp sheets in recognition of the 43d Annual Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans held at Ashville in August of that year.

The collecting of souvenir and miniature sheets has become rather an important sideline of stamp collecting. Special albums have been designed for the collector and a national society, The Souvenir Issues Association, has been formed to meet the needs of collectors interested in this particular phase of collecting.

Stamps From Other Lands

Australia has announced that three stamps will be issued on July 15 in commemoration of her participation in the present struggle in Europe. The values are 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.

Mexico—A special 6-centavos stamp has been issued to mark the completion of the new highway between Mexico City and Guadalajara. The color is light green and the design shows the Monument erected in commemoration of the highway.

Nicaragua — The 1.25-cordobas stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union has now been released. This stamp pictures the Statue of Liberty and the flags of the 21 American republics forming the Union.

Rumania — Two stamps have been issued to publicize the Balkan Entente. The designs closely follow those used by Turkey in her issue already reported except that the arrangement of the four coats-of-arms is different. The arms of Rumania are at the upper left and Greece at the upper right. The arms of Turkey are at the lower left and Yugoslavia at the lower right. The values and colors are: 12-lei, light blue, and 16-lei, dark blue.

United States

The design of the Idaho Statehood stamp to be placed on first-day sale at Boise, Idaho, on July 3 next is a replica of the State Capitol building from a photograph by the Williams Photo Service of Boise. The designer of the stamp was William K. Schrage, the vignette on the stamp was engraved by James R. Lowe and the lettering was done by John S. Edmondson.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Cream To Rise on Milk?

Milk is an emulsion of 80 to 90 per cent water, small quantities of casein, milk-sugar, mineral salts, and from 2.5 to 6 per cent of globules of fat in suspension. When the minute globes of fat rise to the surface of the milk, they form cream.

Milk is very slightly heavier than water. With water taken as 1.0, the specific gravity of milk is about 1.032 on the average. The fat in milk, however, has a specific gravity of around .93, or slightly less than that of water.

The fat globules, being lighter than milk, tend to rise gradually to the surface and float, just as any object in water, if it weighs less than the water it displaces, is buoyant and tends to rise to the surface.

The upward progress of the fat globules in milk is hindered by the viscosity or syrupy character of the milk. The cream rises very slowly because the globules are extremely small, the average diameter being about 1-10,000 of an inch.

The fact that the smaller the size of the globule the less its tendency to rise, is utilized in making homogenized milk. Homogenized milk is milk treated to prevent the cream from rising, the milk being as rich at the bottom as it is at the top.

A common process for homogenizing milk is to force it at high pressures through a narrow opening. This breaks the globules of fat into much smaller particles, causing the total amount of exposed surface of fat to be increased about six times. As a consequence, these smaller globules no longer have enough buoyant force to push them upward through the milk.

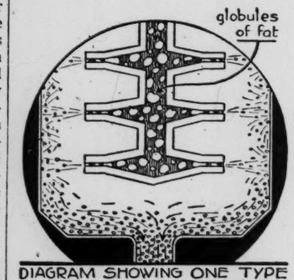


DIAGRAM SHOWING ONE TYPE OF HOMOGENIZATION PROCESS

Homogenized milk is slightly thicker and less fluid than ordinary milk, and homogenized cream of a given butterfat content appears richer than other cream having the same richness.

Evaporated milk is homogenized to prevent the cream from separating while the cans await opening, and commercial ice cream mixes are very generally homogenized, making the ice cream smoother in texture and more uniform in body.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Nutmeg State?
2. Grasmere?
3. The country of which the Marquess of Linlithgow is Viceroy?
4. The Marquette Cross?
5. Funchal?
6. Minot's Light?
7. The Chateau de Ramezay?
8. Fifth Avenue?
9. Jones Sound?
10. The second state to ratify the Constitution?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

THERE is nothing so kingly as kindness, And nothing so royal as truth.

—ANON.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The half sole of chewing gum, picked up on city streets, has led to a shoe manufactured entirely of plastics.

Washington Post: If anybody knows why the United States continues to buy gold and bury it in Kentucky, we wish he'd tell us.

Los Angeles Times: Comes now the thing of training 100,000 aviators. A thought is that a squadron or two schooled by Wrong-Way Corrigan would perplex any foe.

Two Teachers

Identify these Biblical teachers, if you can. If you answer correctly after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for each set is excellent.)

I

1. The Book of Acts describes him as "a Pharisee . . . a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people."
2. When Peter and John were under arrest, he "commanded to put the apostles forth a little space."
3. Time, he explained, would test their teaching; if it was of men, it would come to nothing, if of God, it could not be overthrown.
4. Stilling a Jewish mob that sought to kill him, the Apostle Paul told them that he had been brought up at the feet of this man and there "taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers."

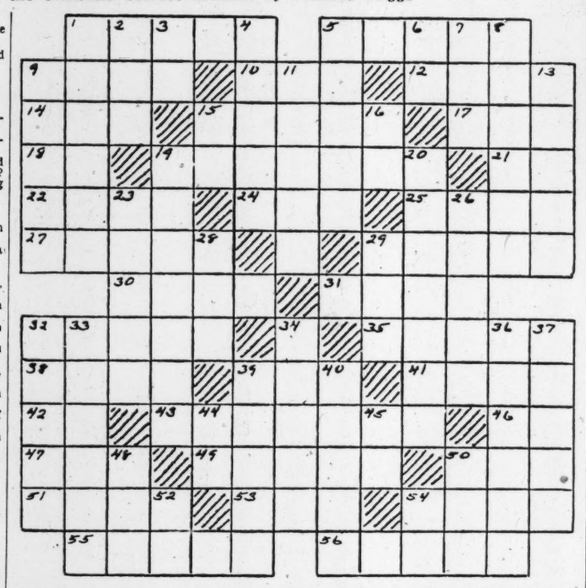
II

1. His manner of teaching differed radically from that prevalent in his time in being more authoritative.
2. He received so little formal education that some, though deeply impressed by his teaching, believed he had never been taught letters.
3. A certain ruler of the Jews once came to him saying, "We know that thou art a teacher sent from God."
4. Today his teachings are recognized as having set the highest standard of all time.

Answers: 1. Gamaliel. 2. Jesus.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What operatic heroine falls in love with Gerald?
5—What hung by a single hair over head of Damocles?
9—A suitable mount for children.
10—A rule.
12—What is largest island of Marianas?
14—What is the Boar's Head of Shakespeare's plays?
15—Who was asked to speak for himself?
17—What African animal has long and flowing tail and long hair on throat?
18—What suffix forms adverbs indicating "direction toward"?
19—Young girls.
21—Where was Abraham born?
22—What tune does Vincent Lopez often play?
24—What is an artificial setting for a motion picture scene?
25—A bass horn.
27—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Europe?
29—What is sometimes run on European plan, sometimes on American?
30—Euphues is principal character in works of what poet?
31—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
32—What was first name of Howe, American inventor?
35—Who was a Hebrew prophet of 8th century B. C.?
38—Cordelia was youngest daughter of what legendary king of Britain?
39—What is a Portuguese territory in India?
41—What imaginary street symbolizes comfort and prosperity (Colloq.)?
42—Symbol for masurium is what?
43—Those who write.
46—Who was mother of Titans?
47—Soprano has what role in "Die Meistersinger"?
49—A reddish-orange dye.
50—Boy's name.
51—What river of Italy flows from Apennines to Adriatic Sea?
53—What is an adjective and noun suffix?
54—Who is David's child wife in "David Copperfield"?
55—What bird nests on the roofs in Europe?
56—What do you call a period of play in a contest or match?

Down

1—What European capital has much fog?
2——— Arbor is a city of Michigan.
3—Where is Mammoth Cave (abbr.)?
4—What was first name of author of "Pigs is Pigs"?
5—How is Alice described in "Ben Bolt"?
6—Who was king of Bashan?
7—Would Ladik be a man, owl, or rug?
8—What river do you associate with Johann Strauss?
9—Vladimir de Pachmann played what musical instrument?
11—What snake is mentioned by Shakespeare?
13—For what kind of painting is Frank Brangwyn noted?
15—What is either of two rivers of Latvia?
16—Names (abbr.).
19—Who are the dominant people of Hungary?
20—Uncle Remus had a large store of what?
23—Who is heroine of a George Sand novel?
26—What ancient African city was northwest of Carthage?
28—What is an island off eastern coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
29—Who was a brother of Japheth?
32—What is first name of Gantry, Sinclair Lewis hero?
33—According to Pope, words are like what?
34—What are minted?
36—In Norse mythology, a rainbow bridge connected Midgard and what city?
37—What animal is said to laugh?
39—Native of Korinthos is what?
40—Who was commander-in-chief of Saul's army?
44—Chapter (abbr.).
45—What Babylonian deity was god of the watery element?
48—What insect lives in colonies?
50—A Spanish nobleman or gentleman.
52—What is a bird of Hawaii?
54—Dutch (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Clovis Crummett, Newtonville, Mass

Humpty Dumpty, in Stone

An entranced youngster surveys the possibility of a tumble. However, the figure is a permanent and firmly affixed decoration of a Newton, Mass., school playground.

In Lighter Vein

Share Expenses

"I can hear your new radio set as though it were in my room."

"Then would you care to help me pay off some of the installments?"

Seizes the Opportunity

The Negro preacher's term had expired and he was anxious to stay on.

"Brethren," he said, "the time has come fo' youall to elect a pastah fo' anothah yeah. All those favorin' me will please say 'Aye.'"

He waited a moment and then he said: "Silence gives consent. I'se yo' pastah fo' anothah yeah."—Exchange.

Speaker's Guide

"I have checked up almost '57 varieties' of places for a public speaker to park his hands," writes Dr. John F. Cowan. "In pockets—trousers, coat, vest; upper pockets, lower, rear; hung by thumbs or 'immersed'; hooked in vest armholes; clasped across tummy ditto back; wadding handkerchief, and unwadding; clenching lapels of coat; pouiding desk; brushing head, slapping (camouflaged) at flies; full-arm gesture, half-arm, finger; pointing at audience; twisting mustache; finger-tips together uplifted; fumbling papers; pulling down vest; snapping, and, when not otherwise emphasizing the truth, sawing imaginary wood in the air."—Christian Advocate.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembering a Veteran

(San Francisco News)

Oakland, Calif.

It won't be a mere warning signal those Southern Pacific trainmen will give, between Ford and Lancaster Streets, in this city, as the engines shuttle back and forth. It'll be a greeting to Queenie from the boys.

Queenie is a collie, the aged mascot of the Oakland S. P. yards. She is 19. Her eyes are feeble, her hearing isn't what is used to be, and she had the habit of dropping off to sleep on the right of way. Engines frequently have had to stop, the past year, while some one lifted the dozing collie out of the way.

Some one finally took Queenie to Oakland Poundmaster Richard Trotter. He intended to do away with Queenie. However, protests from S. P. workmen prevented this.

Now Queenie has been set up in a yard of her own, behind the pound, where she will get special care. Adjacent to the yard runs an S. P. switch track which, the trainmen say, will keep her from being lonesome.

Respectful Admiration

The graduating class at Yale University voted on this question: "What man in the world do you most admire?" And the majority answered: "My father."—William Lyon Phelps.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Connecticut.
2. A lake in Westmorland, England.
3. India, since 1936.
4. A huge cross on the bank of the south branch of the Chicago River, Chicago, Illinois; it marks the spot where Père Marquette camped during the winter of 1674-1675.
5. The capital of Madeira Island.
6. A lighthouse in Massachusetts Bay, off Cohasset.
7. Montreal, Canada; built 1705, the residence of the English and French Governors, and headquarters of the American army in 1775.
8. A famous street in New York City.
9. The northwestern passage from Baffin Bay to the Arctic Ocean.
10. Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little More Weather*

By Le Pelley

THE PAPER PREDICTS RAIN ! I STILL THINK WE CAN OPERATE A MORE ACCURATE WEATHER BUREAU BY PREDICTING JUST THE OPPOSITE
RIGHT ! FAIR AND WARMER
HERE IT IS, TUBBY, RIGHT OFF THE PRESS ! FAIR AND WARMER !!
WEATHER BUREAU
KEEP OUT
TUBBY... OUR REPORT IS READY.... WHERE ARE YOU ? !
OUTSIDE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact, I Don't Know What He'd Do Without Me!*

By Rodgers

The Boss's father was playing golf again this afternoon—
Seems to me he'd have an easier time if he hit the ball into the part of the course where the grass is cut—
But he doesn't seem to use that part very often
Which makes my job as official lost ball finder pretty important!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Practice Makes Perfect*

By The Hagers

"A STORM TAKES PLACE IN OUR NEXT SCENE, SO START THE WIND AND RAIN MACHINE."
FOR HOURS WE FOUGHT THE WIND AND RAIN; LIKE TROOPERS, WE DID NOT COMPLAIN.
"I'M SURE," TED CRIED, ALL DRIPPING WET, "ACADEMY AWARDS WE'LL GET."
"THAT'S ALL," CRIED SPOONBILL. "IT LACKS PUNCH! WE'LL DO IT OVER AFTER LUNCH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Preparedness and Peace"

The Republican platform carpenters in Philadelphia have missed an opportunity. They have failed fully to meet the challenge of Blitzkrieg changes. If they see what kind of a world America now lives in, or what it must face unless Britain stands, they have not warned the people. In the plank on national defense—which is the much-struggled-over core of the platform—they have taken supposedly "safe" political ground instead of offering the leadership America sorely needs.

But at least they have left the door ajar for a nominee who can step out and with the aid of events awaken the Nation to its true position. There were reports that isolationists were trying to write a plank which would pledge the Republican Party never to permit the United States to go to war under any circumstances. This in face of Governor Stassen's wise advice to "frankly state to the people that we can neither fully anticipate these problems nor can we tie our hands before meeting them." Such frankness has not been achieved, and there is still danger that the temptation to play politics with peace will produce a campaign in which the Republicans will duplicate the Wilson campaign of 1916—with no more assurance that the Nation can keep out of war.

The declaration that the party is "firmly opposed to involving this Nation in foreign war" is unimpeachable as an expression of the hopes of Americans. But it is no guarantee. The effort to stake out a prior claim as the "peace party" goes even further in the statement:

> The Republican party stands for Americanism, preparedness and peace. We accordingly fasten upon the New Deal full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequent danger of involvement in war.

When the Democrats meet at Chicago they can put that same statement into their platform—merely reversing the names of the parties. And they might marshal strong evidence to show that they are for "Americanism, preparedness and peace." They could bring up some Republican votes in Congress which would fasten a considerable proportion of blame for unpreparedness on that party. Actually there is enough blame for all of us. The fact is that no one quite believed the Nazi war machine could roll so fast and far. Some warned of dangers but none of us quite realized what the world would be like. Do we now?

If so, we shall lay aside all partisan attempts to fasten the blame for unpreparedness and unite in preparing. If so, we shall drop this peace-party versus war-party playing with national safety. We shall wake up to perceive that this was the kind of thing that ruined France. There is room for a calm and informed debate on whether President Roosevelt has risked war too much in his efforts to aid the Allies. There is room for a necessary discussion of whether America can and should defend only the geographical boundaries of the Western Hemisphere. But, if we judge the temper of the American people rightly, there is no room for petty partisanship in the coming campaign.

Fortunately the Republicans in an otherwise splendid platform have not completely tied the hands of their candidate on the vital question of foreign policy. And the people's response to events will shape that policy beyond any power of platform makers.

Anti-Chatter-Bug

One item the censor omitted to strike out of the daily budget of news is that clubs are forming in England, in high and low society, for the purpose of discouraging idle chatter. Southampton organizes "Anti-Chatter-Bug Week," with anti-gossip sermons preached in the churches, and banners displayed in public places to warn people against scattering scraps of news which might be of aid to the enemy.

What a trying age this would have been for "Sairey Gamp" or "Mrs. Bardell"! The little card, slipped quietly into offenders' hands, inscribed, "Don't you think gossip may be dangerous?" would have made Mrs. Gamp cry immediately: "And I feel for them as has their feelings tried; but I am not a Rooshan or a Prooshan, and consequently cannot suffer spies to be set over me."

The card has its merits, nevertheless, in peace and war, but that form of self-control which silences all gossip, defined in the dictionary as "groundless rumor," makes a valuable contribution to society, in any country, at any time.

Let Democracy Clean Up!

(Where It Can)

DETROIT, June 26, 1940—Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson has ordered Mayor Richard W. Reading, Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea and seventy-five others held for trial on charges of conspiring to protect the policy and numbers rackets in Detroit. Similar charges against fifty-five others, forty-nine of them members of the Detroit Police Department, were dismissed. *(Associated Press dispatch.)*

(Where It Didn't)

PARIS, June 9, 1937—The Stavisky scandal broke anew on France today with disclosure of a report from the municipal auditor of Bayonne of a 5,200,000-franc (about $225,000) shortage in the accounts of Gustave Tissier, former manager of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop. Charges that Stavisky's affairs had involved fraudulent bond issues, swindling, receiving and pawning stolen goods, and bribing public officials to cover his pawnshop operations caused the fall of one French Cabinet and widespread political scandal. *(Associated Press dispatch.)*

The Gestapo Moves In

Jews and foreign political refugees are in mortal terror. Thousands of refugees from Nazi rule in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria were caught here. Some are hiding in the woods around Paris or in the cities to the south, and the Germans are closing in inexorably on them.—*Frederick C. Oechsner in a United Press dispatch from Paris.*

The civilized world stands aghast before the operations of the malign mentality exemplified in this dispatch. Why are these victims of Nazi oppression thus hounded? Is it from mere motives of revenge and malevolence? The democracies were the only refuge for those liberty-loving individuals who refused to change their thinking to conform to that of tyrants, and for the religionists whom National Socialism persecuted. Those unable to put an ocean, or even the English Channel, between them and their persecutors found asylum in freedom-loving France—but even that is now gone.

What a warning to the United States! What an admonition to this western Republic never to permit totalitarianism, or any movement which would undermine the guaranties of the Bill of Rights, to gain a foothold within its borders! If we know Americans, they never will.

Music on the March

The popularity of melodies filched from the classics by Tin Pan Alley shows that Americans are ready for good music and will adopt it as their own as soon as they come to speaking terms with it.

Some musicians consider that the so-called popular arrangements of classics serve a useful purpose in introducing them to people who otherwise might never know them; other musicians deplore the debasement of taste that may occur as a result of swinging the symphonies. Both schools will unite on the program now under way in many American cities to bring good music to the masses through phonograph records at a price everyone can pay.

Masterpieces of music have been recorded by the world's great orchestras and conductors at a fraction of the usual cost. Artists and organizations are sacrificing their royalties, and commercial interests their profits, to co-operate in this campaign which originates with the National Committee for Appreciation of Music in Washington, D. C.

The hope—indeed, the inevitability—is that hearing and rehearing good music thus recorded will bring to thousands of families an experience in and an appreciation of music that heretofore has been restricted chiefly to concert-goers and others able to afford music as a luxury. The demand for the records is such as to indicate that the service of the National Committee and its local chapters is fully appreciated by all who have benefited from it. The program for distribution of records is one part of a much broader program for making music an integral part of American life. It will do more than this. For the influence of music is felt in an awakened capacity for enjoyment of all the arts.

Invitation to Run

The British are hard for some people to understand. You offer them advice when what they need is airplanes. Do they appreciate the advice?

And when they are steeling themselves for the sort of ordeal their tight little island has not faced since 1066, when all the free world knows that its present line of defense against Hitlerism rests on the steadfastness of the British people, when that people needs the faith as well as the material aid of other free peoples—just then you advise them to run away.

And do they appreciate your advice? No; for the British are hard for some people to understand.

Adolf Hitler has pointed out in "Mein Kampf" that they were too hard for Imperial Germany to fathom: "We had no conception of the forces that would lead men to their death of their own free will." But the failure of Herr Hitler's hopes to make an ally of Britain in his scheme for control of Eastern Europe shows he himself found it hard to understand the British.

Senator Key Pittman may also find it hard to understand them. For his suggestion that they quit the British Isles and move the center of their defense efforts to Canada is not being jubilantly received in Britain. It is true Prime Minister Churchill had already envisaged such a possibility. But he saw it as a hope of continuing resistance to Hitlerism even if the unthinkable should have come to pass. Any suggestion that Britons, high or low, should yield up their castles before they had fought to the "last ditch," in lanes and fields and hills, mistakes the tenor of Mr. Churchill's words.

Britain's Ambassador to Washington evidently had already sensed that some Americans were miscalculating British intentions. For Lord Lothian warned an audience at Yale University more than a week ago not to count on Britain's fleet moving to the Western Hemisphere until most of that fleet had been destroyed. It is a fact that too many Americans, tardily aware of their own country's reliance on and need of the British Navy, have felt relieved by the thought that it might join forces with the United States fleet to protect British and American interests in the New World should the Old be lost.

But it is plain the British do not intend to lose the Old World. That they will pit themselves against a war machine which has overrun half a dozen countries in about as many weeks may be hard for some people to understand. That the British are hard to understand in such matters is what makes them so hard to beat.

The Important Issue

Petit Paris de l'Amérique

There is still a Paris of gaiety and charm, daughter of that other Paris, more than three thousand miles across the sea, where wit and art still flourish and liberality and hospitality are no strangers. A Paris that Americans happily can visit today, and which has already over the years endeared itself to thousands, hides away deep in the heart of old New Orleans. French Town, it is familiarly called, better known to the world as the French Quarter, or *Quartier français*, lying on "the other side" of Canal Street. Today a new city ordinance protects the Quarter from undesired modernization.

She is bold, this other Paris, this *Petit Paris* of every Mississippi and Louisiana farm boy's dreams. At night bright music tinkles from her open-doored cafés. Again, she brings you back to yesterday in the old Caruso records they will play for you if they know you at Joe's, while you wind your spaghetti meditatively, leaning on the red-checked cloth. She can be sentimental, too, this Paris of the New World, if you stroll to her across the moonlight of Jackson Square and watch the cloud shapes over the Cabildo; or fancy some figure of the past sedately regarding you over her black lace fan on the balcony of the building across, where once the Baroness Pontalba held court.

Above the banana trees and the high levee loom the hulks and masts of ships. Now and then a river boat tries out its voice and another answers; or the one goes moaning mournfully down the night, finding no echo as it explores the crescent.

By day the river curves about the city like a silver eel, and the business of the Port of New Orleans goes on oblivious of that other world also within the loosely spread-out confines of *La Nouvelle-Orléans*—a little world sixty-six city blocks in area, as typically French as the Paris we all loved. Of a hot summer's day you may see the less enterprising shopkeepers tilting back in their shirt-sleeves against their buildings, feet hooked around the rungs of their straight chairs. Women call each other, "Chérie," shoo their children away with some fondly scolding French phrase.

* * *

There is another French Quarter, branching off from Royal Street and the antique shops. This part of our *Petit Paris* is shy and must be wooed. You first glimpse her through some filigreed iron gateway, in the play of a fountain in a courtyard, where the palms and banana trees catch any small breeze that may be attracted there. For blocks and blocks there are courtyards catering to tourists who want "atmosphere" with their food—and get it.

But the patient searcher is rewarded. There are yet courtyards neither commercialized nor exclusively locked against intruders, and here the curious, not the curiosity seeker, will be led and may enter.

Cobblestoned, the old courtyards, and the grass between the stones. Here you will see the paradox of geraniums in a rusted tin while oleanders or poinsettias (depending on the season) bloom beneath. Here you will see washing strung like bright pennants across the day, and women leaning out the shuttered windows gossiping with each other. Or there will be silence, the sun, and a cat or a dog. This would be at noon, when all sensible people take their siesta. Like as not the music of this *Petit Paris* will be expressing itself in fretful scales laboriously pounded up and down a tinny piano, or an off-key popular piece in alternately jerky-fast and inquiring-slow measures on the juvenile saxophone. The afternoons are hot and quiet between the busy morning and the awakening evening, but any time before the midday dinner, from early morning on, you can hear the phonograph singing away in its bright canned fashion. The advent of the radio doubtless is inevitable, but thus far the phonograph seems to still be the queen of this people's heart.

* * *

Little Paris, other Paris, you are the repository of the Gaelic warmth and repartee, the graceful adaptation of circumstances to your way of living—the sanctuary of the hard-pressed and the quick-paced, the slow student and the dilettante, who make up the kaleidoscope world we call art. It is yours to interpret to us what that other, that buried, Paris is trying to say to us today. "Conquered, I will rise again." How long?

Meantime, the wisdom and the suavity, the carefree irresponsibility and the shrewdness, of the Gallic temperament are preciously preserved in New Orleans. May its French Quarter always be preserved.

R. J. S.

Should America Ship War Materials to Japan?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America is far in advance of all other countries in its control of the raw materials essential for warfare. Sixty per cent of the oil of the world is produced in the United States. In iron and steel production we are far in the lead. So in many other products.

We have it within our power, by stopping the shipment of American raw materials necessary for warfare, and of the product of American brains in machine tools, to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter carried on for three years past by Japan, for the conquering and enslavement of China.

Why has the United States not done this? Because the American people and their representatives have had no understanding of the dangers which are rapidly accumulating to threaten our peace, nor have the American people any understanding of the power of the United States, "by methods short of war," as President Roosevelt expressed it, to check the aggression of such evils as now threaten the destruction of civilization itself.

Twenty years ago, the United States had its opportunity to join the other nations in the establishment of a federation of the world. Our greatest statesmen of that day, such as former President William H. Taft, planned a league to enforce peace. Narrow partisanship with no foresight of change in world conditions, prevented American participation in the League of Nations, which was unable to protect the independent nations without United States co-operation.

We have dreamed of gaining safety by declaring a strict neutrality under international law, shutting our eyes to the fact that our potential enemies, Germany and Japan, to say nothing of Russia, long ago flouted all regard for international law.

At this very hour, when Congress in all haste is appropriating billions of dollars to provide us with war weapons, American weapons and necessary materials for war are being shipped from our ports to foreign ports. Japan is now obtaining more than three-fourths of her essential imports of war materials from the United States.

At this very hour Congress has before it three bills which have been pending before it for many months to embargo the shipment of war materials to Japan. Why is not this legislation enacted? Is it because Congress fears to shut off the profits of American firms who are selling this war material? Is it because Congressmen fear that Japan would make war on us for such action?

We have shut our eyes to Japan's wholesale murder of many millions of the innocent Chinese. We can no longer shut our eyes to the peril that is now confronting us.

But with the peril now facing us we must act without delay to stop all shipment of war materials from our shores except to the countries that are fighting for our protection.

CHARLES WHITING BAKER

Montclair, N. J.

Conscription Favored

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I had never thought of conscription in quite the light that "Veteran" in a recent issue of the Monitor puts it. "Conscription on the basis of army cantonment schools" seems to me to be a very fine answer to one of the country's major problems.

However, I am wondering if it wouldn't be possible to lower the age limit to 17 years. The average boy graduating from High School is 17 years old. At the present time I have a nephew of 16 years who will graduate when he is 17 and he has been most anxious to attend the Coast Guard Academy but his mother's financial condition is such that she would not be able to send him to college or to the Naval Academy. For boys like this one "Veteran's" plan seems to be the answer.

I, too, am the mother of a young son and I know that I certainly would not object to his obtaining an education in this manner and at the same time being able to make some return for all he would be receiving.

New York. O. D. S.

Candidate for Re-Election?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is an expression of sincere gratitude on the part of my wife, daughters and myself, for the splendid editorial stand taken in the international crisis. We feel especially grateful for the articles by H. B. Elliston, and the editorials appearing daily to keep us alert and aware of the aggressor.

Would it not be a wonderful opportunity for President Roosevelt now to issue a statement that he is not a candidate for re-election because our great democracy contains other men capable of carrying out the duties of his high office, and it is therefore wise to hold to our precedent established by Washington to avoid even the appearance of a dictatorship?

Los Angeles J. LAIR BROWN

Mirror of World Opinion

Finland's Candle

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

Honor still has its advocates, decency its practitioners, and gratitude its testimony. The urgent need of the times is to make the world safe for morality once more. Somehow the brave little country of Finland steadies and fixes our faith in the certainty that it shall be. The way will be hard and not easy, but the way has been hard before and mankind was equal to its tribulations. There is a false light and a true. The false sometimes seems to dwarf the true, yet always it is the one that is extinguished. But the truth, the little candle, shines on.—*The Oregonian*, Portland.

Christianity on Trial?

Christianity is on trial in the world, not to learn whether it can withstand the fierce onslaughts of paganism, but to show present and future generations it is not a carrier of the contagion it has undertaken to cure. —*Salt Lake Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Wide Horizon

A French Peasant's Message

By G. H. Archambault

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BORDEAUX, FRANCE

To escape the turmoil of overcrowded Bordeaux, this correspondent wandered out into the suburbs until he reached a famous vineyard some miles out of the city. The gates were open. The correspondent wandered in, watching men spraying the vines. The lark sang blithely on high. All was peace in the dawning sun.

The old vigneron appeared and bade the visitor welcome. Rugged, tanned, and bent by years of labor he represented that France which is eternal. After the customary courtesies he unburdened himself.

"So you write for an American paper. Then tell the Americans this:

"My father fought the Germans in 1870. I fought them twenty years ago. My son is fighting them now; heaven knows where he is. Of these three wars we have won one and lost two. But we are not beaten. There are very hard times before us. May God in His mercy make us fit to bear them.

* * *

"It may surprise you, sir, to hear an old Frenchman invoking God since we have been hitherto an avowedly Godless State. That, indeed, is one of the causes of our misfortune. We have lacked an ideal. I confess that in this matter I have been as guilty as most of my countrymen. We came to imagine that the proper duty of man was to arrange an easy way of life, individualistic to the point of selfishness.

"I am old enough—I shall be 73 next month—to speak plainly without being accused of afterthoughts. I tell you that we followed the wrong road. We were all democratic in spirit but in reality we were too much concerned with ourselves. It was to a great extent the fault of our institutions which tended to breed politicians instead of statesmen and which set party interests before those of the nation. This is not the time to apportion the blame; in truth we are all responsible.

"We saw no further than the parish pump and we were well satisfied when our representatives in Parliament brought home some of the gravy. We looked upon the State as a universal purveyor and we always spoke of our dues, seldom of our duties.

"I am myself of the Left; here most of us vote Radical-Socialist. But labels are of no account now and to tell the truth all parties are equally responsible. All of us, in every party, looked upon our representatives as natural intermediaries between ourselves and the Government for the distribution of manna from the State coffers. It reached the point where ministers of finance dared not reveal that they had a surplus; otherwise every party claimed its share.

"Periodically money was asked of us for national defense. We gave it unstintedly. Then we learned that it had been spent for other purposes and we were asked for more. We gave it again. The politicians explained that it had all been expended for 'social reforms.' No doubt it was, but it did not help much when it was divided among millions.

* * *

"For many years now it had become evident that our parliamentary form of government had failed. Every successive Cabinet had been compelled to ask for dictatorial powers in order to be able to administer the country. But we persisted in our errors. For one thing we persisted in leveling the nation down and in imagining that the State would prove an everlasting milch cow.

"The awakening is rude. A terrific task faces our young generation—what is left of it. We old men must do all we can to help it morally and materially. We are about to become slaves but I am convinced that adversity will weld the nation. We shall have to bow our heads but no force on earth will be able to break our hearts.

"Tell all this to the Americans and warn them at the same time of the perils that may befall democracy everywhere when it forgets that free men have duties as well as rights."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

On Liberty of the Press

The time, it is to be hoped, is gone by, when any defense would be necessary of the "liberty of the press" as one of the securities against corrupt or tyrannical government. No argument, we may suppose, can now be needed, against permitting a legislature or an executive, not identified in interest with the people, to prescribe opinions to them, and determine what doctrines or what arguments they shall be allowed to hear. Though the law of England, on the subject of the press, is as servile to this day as it was in the time of the Tudors, there is little danger of its being actually put in force against political discussion, except during some temporary panic, when fear of insurrection drives ministers and judges from their propriety; and speaking generally it is not, in constitutional countries, to be apprehended that the Government, whether completely responsible to the people or not, will often attempt to control the expression of opinion, except when in doing so it makes itself the organ of the general intolerance of the public.—"Utilitarianism, Liberty, and Representative Government," by JOHN STUART MILL (1806-1873).

Question

Walking in a quiet way
I heard today
a wise man say:
"Would you rather see your foe
driven low
or driven high?
Reply!
Reply!
Would you rather see your foe
suffer harm
or suffer change?
On a point as needle-small
trembles all."

It was strange,
walking in so still a way,
in a twilight of alarm,
this to hear a wise man say.

DORIS PEEL